The Literary Digest

Vol. XXV., No. 18. Whole No. 654. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1902. Price per Copy, 10c

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Fate of the Non-Union Miners 541
Strike Settlement Sketches 542
Exaggeration of Strike Violence . . . 542
King Oscar's Samoan Decision . . . 543
Ohio's New Municipal Code 543
Defeat of the Deal with Denmark . . . 543
Incorporation for Unions in Massachusetts 544
Split in the Southern Republican Party 544
Campaign Ideas Illustrated 545
Breakfast Foods and the Grocer . . . 545
Cuban Reluctance to Ratify the Treaty 546
A Mining Company's Sociology . . . 547
Portraits: Editors of New York Morning Newspapers—II. 548
Chinese Needed in the Philippines . . 548
Topics in Brief 548

LETTERS AND ART:

The Coming Musical Season 549
The Immoral Side of a Moral Poet . . 549
"The First of American Sculptors" . 550
The Genesis of Gilbert's "Patience" . 551
As to Students' Use of "Ponies" . . 552
Eleonora Duse's Return to America . . 553

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Astronomy from a Balloon 554
The Babylonians as Mathematicians . . 554
How to Get Rid of Smoke 554
American Railroads as Seen by a Briton 555
Alcoholism by Breathing 555
Antiquity and Frequency of Appendicitis 555
International Regulation of Wireless Telegraphy 556
Underground Watering of Vegetables . 556
Spread of Electric Heating 556
Science Brevities 556

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Literary France and the Roman Catholic Church 557
A Possible Presbyterian Reunion . . . 557
Religious Liberty in America 558
John Kensit and his Agitation 559
Denominational Unity in Canada . . . 560
An English Plea for a Union of Church and Stage 560

FOREIGN TOPICS:

The Chances of the French Ministry . . 561
The Revolt in Macedonia 561
Cartoons: Russia's Recent Moves in Manchuria 562
The Deadlock in the German Reichstag . 563
Cartoons: Aspects of German Socialism 563
Another Key to the Mediterranean . . 564
Points of View 564

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY . . 565-8

Reviews of: "The Sea Lady" (Wells); "The White Wolf and other Fireside Tales (Quiller-Couch); Literature and Life (Howells); "Italian Life in Town and Country" (Villari); "The East of To-day and To-morrow" (Potter); "All the Russias" (Norman); "The Earth and the Fulness Thereof" (Rosegger); "Dr. Bryson" (Spearman); "Indian Boyhood" (Eastman); "The Last Word" (Macgowan); "The Pharaoh and the Priest" (Glovatski); "Napoleon Jackson; The Gentleman of the Plush Rocker" (Stuart); "The Private Soldier under Washington" (Bolton); "Wanted—a Chaperon" (Ford); "Up from Georgia" (Stanton).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 570
Current Poetry 571
Personals 574
More or Less Pungent 576
Coming Events 578
Current Events 578
Chess 580

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE ST. PAUL CALENDAR 1903

Beautiful Reproductions
IN COLORS of PASTEL DRAWINGS By BRYSON
SIX SHEETS, 10x15 INCHES.
Sent by mail on receipt of 25c in stamps or coin.

ADDRESS
F. A. MILLER General Passenger Agent.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY
CHICAGO.

HAWAII

"No **** land in all the world has any deep, strong charm for me but that one; no other land could so longingly and beseechingly haunt me, sleeping and waking through half a lifetime, as that one has done. Other things leave me, but it abides; other things change, but it remains the same. For me its balmy airs are always blowing, its summer seas flashing in the sun; the pulsing of its surf-beat is in my ear; I can see its garlanded crags, its leaping cascades, its plumy palms, drowsing by the shore, its remote summits floating like islands above the cloud-rack; I can feel the spirit of the woodland solitude; I can hear the splash of its brooks; in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago."—MARK TWAIN.

Do you know

that a trip to Hawaii costs no more than living at home? and one sails over summer seas in swift and splendid ships. Steamers sail every ten days. Have you seen our sister ships—A **Peep into an Ocean Palace?** Send for it; also for new folder—both free; or enclose ten cents in stamps for "Hawaii," a booklet, to

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
(*American and Australian Line*)
LINE TO TAHITI
SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND
AUSTRALIA AND
ROUND-THE-WORLD
427 Broadway,
New York

Exposition Flyer

Via

"Big Four"

From

Cincinnati

To

St. Louis

Write for Rates and Folders.

Warren J. Lynch, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
W. P. Deppe, Ass't Gen'l P. & T. A.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Raymond & Whitcomb's

TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE

CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO. Special vestibuled trains, with sleeping, dining, library and observation cars, affording every comfort and luxury in travel. Through cars to California without change, Nov. 18, Dec. 16, and frequently thereafter. Either one-way, round-trip tickets, or tickets including every traveling and hotel expense.

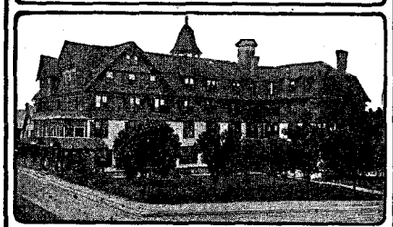
ORIENTAL LANDS. Leaving New York January 31st, there will be a delightful tour of three months to Italy, Egypt, the Holy Land, Turkey and Greece. The arrangements throughout are first-class and the itinerary carefully arranged that ample time may be given at all points of interest.

ITALY, SICILY and SOUTHERN EUROPE. A most interesting tour of 82 days, leaving New York April 4th. A combination of this with the Oriental Lands Tour forms a grand round of travel of five months.

Circulars on application.

New York, 25 Union Sq. Boston, 305 Washington St. Philadelphia, 1005 Chestnut St.
Chicago, 232 South Clark St. Pittsburg, 357 Fifth Ave.

1877 FOR 25 YEARS 1902
We have successfully treated all forms of
CANCER
Without the use of the knife. As a result



THE BERKSHIRE HILLS Sanatorium
has become the largest and most elegantly appointed private institution in the world for the treatment of a special class of diseases, and has no rivals.
All physicians are cordially invited, as our guests.
Upon receipt of a description of any case of Cancer or Tumor we will mail, prepaid and securely sealed, THE MOST VALUABLE AND COMPREHENSIVE TREATISE ever published on this special subject, and will give you an opinion as to what can be accomplished by our method of treatment, and will refer you to former patients.
DRS. W. E. BROWN & SON, North Adams, Mass.

"A little farm well tilled."

THE GARDEN OF THE GODS.

This is one of the most curious works of nature to be found on this continent. It is midway between Colorado Springs and the village of Manitou, and is well worth a visit. It can be reached best by the

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES,

which, upon inquiry, you will find, will take you to all the great resorts of America.

A copy of "America's Winter Resorts" will be sent free, on receipt of a two-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

Trip to the Old World

Party will sail February 28, 1903, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, England, Scotland. Accommodation limited. Strictly first-class. Personally conducted. Write at once for information to

MISS ELIZABETH A. REDFORD,
No. 111 North Vine Street :: Nashville, Tenn.

Reduces the Secret and Art of Memory to a Science. Gladstone is right—My method will enable you to accomplish more work in a week than the hard-working sloven can in a month. Business details, names, faces, books, studies, readily memorized. All mind-wandering concentrated. Speaking without notes EASILY ACQUIRED. Highly endorsed. Individual instructions by mail. Booklet and Trial Copyrighted Lesson FREE. Address the DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY, 754 Auditorium, Chicago, Ill.

True Stories of Heroic Lives.

Thirty-nine true stories of courage and devotion, gathered from all quarters of the world and from all walks in life. 12mo, cloth. 320 pp., cover design. Illustrated. $1.00.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York.

BACK NUMBERS OF DIGESTS WANTED

For copies of THE LITERARY DIGEST, whole numbers 1 to 27 and Indexes for Vols. 1, 7, 16, 18 and 20, forwarded to us at once, we will pay 10 cents per copy. Publishers, THE LITERARY DIGEST, 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

STAMMER

Our 200-page book "The Origin and Treatment of Stammering" sent Free to any address. Enclose 6 cents to pay postage.
LEWIS STAMMERING SCHOOL, 95 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

TOUR OF THE ORIENT

Egypt, the Nile, Holy Land, Syria, Turkey, Greece Italy. **Select party. Unexcelled Arrangements. Twenty-second Season.**
Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Paine, Glens Falls, N. Y.

MISERERE.

A Musical Story of Rare Charm. By Mabel Wagnalls
12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York

BY-WAYS OF LITERATURE.

A series of delightful Essays by DAVID H. WHEELER, D.D., LL.D. Cloth, $1.00. Paper, 25 cts.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What "The Century" is—Wherein It Differs from Every other Reference Work—How it Has Superseded Them All.

EIGHTEEN years ago work was first begun on what is now The entury Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas. Between 1888 and 1891 a portion was published in six volumes. Although a large part of the matter in these volumes was encyclopedic in its nature, they were published under the simple title of "The Century Dictionary," the full title being reserved for the completed work. In 1894 an additional portion appeared under the title of "The Century Cyclopedia of Names." The matter in this was entirely encyclopedic. This portion alone contained in the neighborhood of 50,000 titles, as large a number as is to be found in any of the well-known encyclopedias.

The Finished Work

now published in its final and perfected form, contains all that was in the Century Dictionary, as well as all that was in The Century Cyclopedia of Names, but thoroughly revised and with much additional and later material added, including the massive Atlas. The appearance of the present ten-volume edition, therefore, marks the completion of the work as originally planned, and is the culmination of what is universally recognized as the greatest literary enterprise ever undertaken in America.

A brief summary of the distinctive features of the work will best explain its practical utility to every one who wr tes, reads, or thinks, and at the same time show the vast range it covers.

A Complete Working-Library

THE CENTURY is more than a reference work; it is a complete working-library. It combines in t n volumes all the advantages of dictionary, cyclopedia, atlas, historical handbook, gazetteer, biographical dictionary, and many other works, and all on a plan which for the first time meets the requirements alike of the busy man of affairs and the most exacting student. It more than takes the place of all other dictionaries and cyclopedias combined.

Its Plan

The central idea which has been embodied in THE CENTURY was the compilation of an entirely new work which should not copy the blunders of predecessors, but should be new from beginning to end and along entirely original lines. Most works of reference hitherto published have been in large measure compiled from preceding works, even copying errors and transmitting knowledge long out of date. In THE CENTURY the doubtful records of earlier works have been corrected or else proven correct by tracing them to their sources.

Then, too, the aim of the editors was to produce a work which would be equal y full in every line, condensing as far as possible all knowledge (whether previously scattered through a multitude of different books largely inaccessible to most persons, or never before contained in any book) into one work which should answer the questions and meets the needs of every one—a work, in fact, which should sum up all existing knowledge in art, science, literature, and the trades, and in which the information should be authoritative and down to date.

Arrangement

Finally, for its practical utility a plan of arrangement was adopted which made each item in all this vast storehouse of recorded facts instantly accessible.

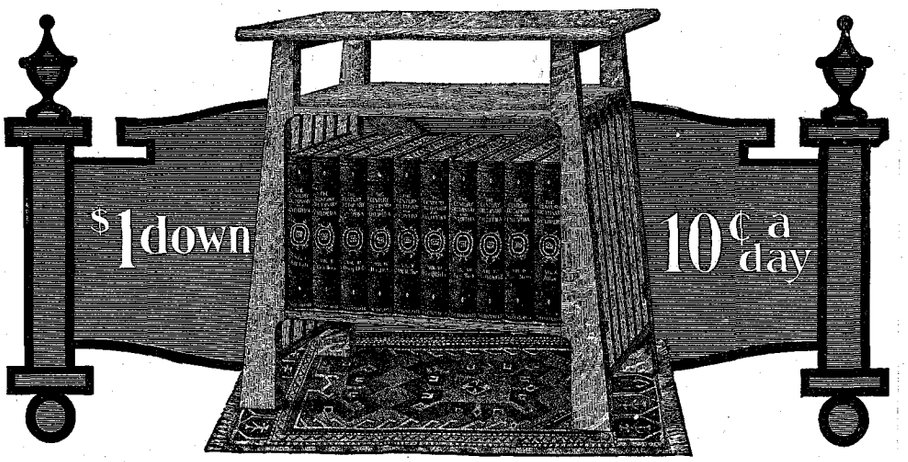
To most people this ready-reference feature is the most noticeable characteristic of THE CENTURY as compared with the old-line reference works, which contain comparatively few, but long, entries. To-day no one wishes to hunt through a long dissertation on the sun to find the description of a sun-spot, or through an account of the life and works of Shakespere to learn about the play of "Othello." We wish to turn at once to "sun-spot" or "Othello" for our information. THE CENTURY has accordingly increased enormously the number of its headings, so that it has probably 100,000 more encyclopedic articles than any other encyclopedia.

To Test "The Century"

in a thorough and satisfactory manner, one should look at the subjects in his own business or profession. For instance, let the physician turn to "fever" or "operation"; the stock-broker to "put," "call," "margin"; the woman to "lace," "appliqué," "piano"; the clergyman to "church," "liturgy," "catholic"; the engineer to "arch," "water-supply," "aqueduct"; the mechanic to "puddling," "engine"; the jeweler to "brilliant," "cameo," "diamond"; the farmer to "wheat," "oats," "quince"; and then let him remember that these are but examples, and that every department of knowledge is covered with equal fullness; or let him open THE CENTURY at any subject he pleases and then compare its articles with those of any other encyclopedia or dictionary. One will often look for information n the old-line reference works and not find it; one never turns to THE CENTURY in vain.

It is the great "question-answerer"—the shortest path into the whole realm of facts. It is the best of reference works and is by far the most useful to its users.

THE CENTURY COMPANY.



"Over 155,000 sets of The Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas have been sold thus far, and it is safe to say that these volumes, which, in most cases, are at the disposal of whole families, or schools, or offices—are consulted A MILLION TIMES A DAY!!"

The Great College

of America is this College in the Home. It has a larger membership than the sum of all the English-speaking Universities, for it is composed of "Century" Students, and the class of 1902 is now forming.

To join it is simple—it costs a dollar at first, and about ten cents a day for a while after. Joining means owning a set, and using it; the using will come without effort, for these volumes are not prosy old professors of learning, but teach instead by the easier method of *interesting* always and making knowledge-seeking easy. That is their difference.

It is better to join NOW than to put it off and then find yourself on the "waiting list." That happens when people want the sets in greater numbers than the publishers can supply.

There was a *long* "waiting list" in the Class of 1901. There are not *many* vacancies NOW.

If you still think of the "Century" merely as the best Cyclopedia, or the best Dictionary, you will hardly understand why business-men and school-children, mothers and mechanics, scientists and reading people *own it because they need it!*

It is more than you think, and you'd best send us this coupon and give us the opportunity of explaining in full about the work, the Half-price —and other things.

JOHN WANAMAKER
NEW YORK

TEAR OFF this corner; fill in name and address plainly, and MAIL it to us to-day!

MAIL THIS CORNER
To
JOHN WANAMAKER
N. Y. City

Please send, without cost to me, illustrated book of specimen pages of *The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas*, together with details of your half-price offer, etc.

Name .....

Address .....

L.D. .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Recollections of a Long Life

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By **DR THEODORE L. CUYLER.** 12mo, cloth, gilt top, illustrated, $1.50 net (postage, 11 cts. . Also an edition de luxe, $3.00 net (postage, 24 cts.).

Help and Good Cheer

A GIFT BOOK

By **DR. THEODORE L. CUYLER.** Handsomely printed and bound, gilt top, $1.00 net (postage, 7 cts.).

The Rolfe Shakespeare

Edited by **WILLIAM J. ROLFE, LITT.D.** This edition is the genuine copyrighted edition, with Dr. Rolfe's full notes.
In limp leather. Single volumes, net, 90 cents. 40 volumes, boxed, net, $36.00.

Valid Objections to So-called Christian Science

By **REV. ANDREW F. UNDERHILL.** 12mo, cloth, 50 cts. net; paper, 25 cts. net. (123d thousand.)

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., New York

Three Shakespearian Classics FREE

If you do not own a complete Shakespeare, or if you own a set and the Notes are not sufficiently full and clear, if there are no satisfactory Glossaries, no Critical Comments, or no helps to the study of the plays, send your address and six cents in stamps to pay mailing expenses, and we will forward you a handsomely printed booklet containing

"How to Study Shakespeare"
"Why Young Men Should Study Shakespeare"
"Shakespeare, the Man"

The first is by Hamilton Wright Mabie, the eminent Shakespearian scholar. The second is by Prof. L. A. Sherman, of the University of Nebraska. The third is a brilliant and unique essay by Walter Bagehot. This alone is sold by other publishers at 50 cents a copy. With the booklet we will send a fine portrait of Shakespeare. These essays are of great value to both general readers and students of Shakespeare. We make this offer to enable us to give you some information regarding the **best Shakespeare ever published,** and it is made only to reliable men and women. Send name and address and six cents in stamps to pay mailing expenses. When writing, mention this periodical.

The University Society (Dept. E)
78 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

LEARN PROOFREADING.

If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genteel and uncrowded profession paying $15 to $35 weekly? Situations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail.
HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

The Tendency of To-day

is toward securing the best results in every line by massing capital and controlling with it all available resources of talent and labor.
This is eminently true of

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA

Now in course of publication in 17 Royal Octavo Volumes, of 15,000 pages.

Entirely New—Not a Revision.

The only new Encyclopædia issued in English during the last ten years.

EDITORS:

DANIEL COIT GILMAN, LL.D., President of Johns Hopkins University (1876-1901), President of Carnegie Institution.
HARRY THURSTON PECK, Ph.D., L.H.D., Professor in Columbia University.
FRANK MOORE COLBY, M.A., late Professor of Economics in New York University

Assisted by over 200 eminent authorities.

Every page gives evidence of thoughtful care and the highest skill in selecting such salient and significant features of the learning of the past as explain and illuminate

The most recent events, the latest phases of progress. All branches of knowledge.

Science, Sociology, History, Literature, Business Affairs, Invention, Commerce, Art, are all fully treated by modern specialists, whose lives have been devoted to their study.
About 65 000 titles are included, dealing with over 100,000 subjects, more than 30,000 of which are not found in any other general reference encyclopædia in the English language.

RICHLY ILLUSTRATED

Never before has it been attempted to illustrate a work of this character so copiously and so artistically. The plates and maps alone, if printed separately, would make a book larger than the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary.

SEND for SAMPLE PAGES FREE

Showing type, methods of treatment of the subjects, specimen plates of maps, colored and plain, illustrations, names of contributors and describing our

Special Discount to Literary Digest Readers Subscribing Now

With our Little-at-a-Time Payment Plan.

DODD, MEAD & CO.
372 Fifth Ave., New York

SEND US THIS COUPON AT ONCE (or a copy of it).

DODD, MEAD & CO., New York

Please send, without cost to me, the sample pages of the

NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA

containing descriptions, sample pages, colored maps, and information regarding discount and little-payment plan for LITERARY DIGEST readers.

NAME.....
POST OFFICE.....
STATE.....

A PLEA FOR THE ASSOCIATED EFFORT OF CAPITAL AND LABOR

Thoughts on the Relations of Employer and Workman.

—A LECTURE. By WM. H. SAYWARD. 10 cents each; $7.00 per hundred.

This able essay emphasizes the fundamental facts which underlie the labor problem, reviews the causes of existing relations between employer and workman, and teaches the business value of harmonious relations between the employer and the employed. It makes manifest the facts that neither party to the joint interests in the labor problem can handle the question alone, and that the remedy for existing difficulties exists only in associated effort.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Scholarly Text Books

History of English Literature

By WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY and ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, both of the University of Chicago. 12mo, 480 pages, **$1.25** *net.*

So far as we are aware, this is the first one-volume history of English literature to be accepted by scholars as a standard authority, and by secondary institutions as the "best" text-book for instruction.

A critic who may be safely followed, reviewing in *The Outlook* of August 30th, said:

"The reviewer took up this book at eight o'clock in the evening, and re d it with unflagging interest until midnight; and, in his judgment, it is the best short account of our English writers that has appeared for a long time, not even excepting the excellent primer by Stopford Brooke. In fact, judged by the severest standard, this book has enough admirable qualities to warrant a strong recommendation for its adoption into our schools and colleges. Its opinions show a rare tact of selection; it has that rare French quality of knowing what not to say; its judgments, though always conservative and in conformity with established criticism, are given with originality of expression, and its style is modern, stimulating, and flawless."

Government in State and Nation

By JAMES A. JAMES, Ph.D., and ALBERT H. SANFORD, M.A. 12mo, 283 pages, **$1.00** *net.*

The authors have presented to teachers of Civil Government a book on the same plane with the best texts in History, Literature, and Science. Emphasis is placed upon the *actual workings* of the government in its various departments, and prominence is given to *practical problems* of *local government*, such as arise in connection with elections, trials, taxation and the like. The Suggestive Questions in connection with each chapter, and the multitude of references, giving not only title of book or magazine, but the exact page, makes this an improvement over other texts on the subject, and as reference handbook valuable to general students, *lawyers*, *clergymen*, and *publicists*.

The American History Series

A series of 7 volumes containing Connected History of the United States from the Discovery of America to the present day, divided into six distinct epochs, each of which is treated by a writer of eminence and of special authority in this field. With maps and plans. Each **$1.00** *net.*

THE COLONIAL ERA. By GEORGE PARK FISHER, Yale University.

THE FRENCH WAR AND THE REVOLUTION—1756–1783. By WILLIAM M. SLOAN, Columbia University.

THE MAKING OF THE NATION—1783–1817. By GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER, late President Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

THE MIDDLE PERIOD—1817–1858. By JOHN W. BURGESS, Columbia University.

THE CIVIL WAR AND THE CONSTITUTION. By JOHN W. BURGESS, Columbia University. In two volumes.

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE CONSTITUTION. By JOHN W. BURGESS, Columbia.

Charles Scribners' Sons
NEW YORK

NEW AND IMPORTANT SCRIBNER BOOKS

First Edition 50,000 Copies, Now Ready

THE BLUE FLOWER

A NEW BOOK BY HENRY VAN DYKE

Author of "The Ruling Passion"

Which has sold more copies than any other book of short stories except possibly one

Exquisitely presented and illustrated in full color. **$1.50**

Through Hidden Shensi

By FRANCIS H. NICHOLS

Profusely illustrated from photographs taken by the author. 8vo, **$3.50** *net.* Postage 18 cents.

This important book of travel details the story of a journey, in the autumn of 1901, from Pekin to Sian. The route lay through the heart of the "Boxers' Country" and across the oldest two provinces of China. None, save missionaries, have ever penetrated this country, and the book throws an independent light on a troubled missionary situation.

BISHOP POTTER'S NEW BOOK

The Citizen in his Relation to the Industrial Situation

By the Rt. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D.D., LL.D.

CONTENTS

I. The Citizen in his Relation to the Industrial Situation.
II. The Citizen and the Working Man.
III. The Citizen and the Capitalist.
IV. The Citizen and the Consumer.
V. The Citizen and the Corporation.
VI. The Citizen and the State.

12mo, **$1.00** *net.* Postage 10 cents.

Bishop Potter's book is in effect a direct and powerful appeal to the citizen not to limit his responsibilities of citizenship to his own class. Its method is an examination, scholarly and convincing in its balance, into the relations between capital and labor.

NEW RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL BOOKS

AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT WORK RECAST AND IN PART REWRITTEN

The Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief

By GEORGE P. FISHER, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in YaleUniversity

Revised edition; in great part rewritten. **$2.50**

The *London Spectator* says: "This is really a good book, full of learning and full of thought—learning which illustrates and never confuses, well-digested, and consequently adding to the vital power of the thought. . . . And those portions which deal with the recognized basis of faith are equally able. Indeed, we have seldom seen the current arguments—from design, causation, order, and the rest—so well or so pointedly stated."

The Incarnation of the Lord

By Rev. Prof. CHARLES AUGUSTUS BRIGGS, D.D., D.Litt.,

OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

8vo, **$1.50** *net.* Postage 13 cents

The entire New-Testament teaching on this great subject, arranged in the order of its development. The relations of the Incarnation to Old-Testament Theophany and Prophecy are also explained, and the problems of race redemption and angelic redemption and the universal relations of the Incarnate are discussed; all with a full use of the resources of modern Biblical criticism and Biblical Theology.

The Essence of Christianity

A Study in the History of Definition

By Prof. WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, of Union Theological Seminary

Large 8vo, **about $1.50** *net.* Postage 16 cents

In this important volume, Professor Brown analyzes the great question "What is Christianity?" showing what it involves and giving an account of the more important answers which it has received in the course of history, and indicating why it is so largely a modern question. Special attention is given to Ritschl and his school.

A new volume in the Historical Series for Bible Students

History of the Babylonians and Assyrians

By GEORGE S. GOODSPEED, Ph.D., Professor of Ancient History and Comparative Religion in the University of Chicago

$1.25 *net.* Postage 12 cents

A new volume of Messages of the Bible

The Messages of Israel's Lawgivers

By CHARLES FOSTER KENT, Ph.D., Woolsey Professor of Biblical Literature in Yale University

$1.25 *net.* Postage 11 cents

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For 10 Cents In Stamps

to pay postage and packing we will send you absolutely FREE, neatly boxed

4 Beautiful Photogravures

of leading Statesmen and Orators which would cost if purchased in an Art Store **$2.00** or more.

We Make This Offer

to readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST to enable us to send by mail information regarding

The Library of Oratory

The only LIBRARY OF ELOQUENCE that covers satisfactorily both ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES.

This GRAND WORK is of interest to all, and upon receipt of your name and address, enclosing 10 cents in stamps, we will send *at once*, the FOUR BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAVURES, together with other printed matter we believe will BE OF INTEREST to you.

This offer is limited to November 30

E. L. PARKS, Treasurer

36 East 22d Street, New York, N. Y.

Westminster Review, London: A remarkable achievement, strong in characterization, subtle in psychological insight.

THE SEARCHERS

By MARGARETTA BYRDE

A delightful novel bearing the impress of a fervent belief that the secret of life is a noble one, and of a fervent desire to pursue it. The character delineation is full of blended humor and seriousness, and the plot is managed boldly and triumphantly.

The Pall Mall Gazette, London: It is as skilful a presentation of human life, its joys and its troubles, as we have met this long time.

The Aberdeen Free Press Scotland: It is rich in elements of interest. It is superlatively good.

The Times, Hereford, Eng.: The characters are powerfully and sympathetically drawn, and the story is admirably told.

12mo, Cloth, 452 pp. $1 50 postpaid

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

New York Times Saturday Review: This new novel deals with strange things of this world that are not found in every-day philosophy, and the basis of the plot is furnished by the legend of the mysterious powers of the mandrake root.

THE INSANE ROOT

By MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED

Author of "Nadine," "The Scourge Stick," "As a Watch in the Night," etc.

A strange and fascinating story with a similar *motif* to that of Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and a weird treatment resembling that of Bulwer's "Strange Story."

The Brooklyn Citizen: Mrs. Praed has made an enviable reputation as a novelist by the production of many stirring romances which deal with strange countries and peoples, and occult powers and influences.

12mo, Cloth, 380 pp., $1.50 postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

HYMNALS AND BOOKS ON MUSICAL TOPICS

Gloria Deo

A New Hymnal Embracing Several Exclusive Features, and Especially Designed to Meet Every Requirement of All the Devotional Services of the Church. There are 767 numbers including Chants and the Complete Psalter. 8vo, Cloth, leather back, $1.25. Special Rates in Quantities.

DR. ARTHUR T. PIERSON, the well-known preacher, who is himself compiler of a hymnal and authority on church music, says: "Upon the whole I deem this the best collection of Church hymns that I have ever seen. The music is at once of high order and singable."

The Standard Hymnal

One hymnal for the church, the Sunday-school, the prayer-meeting, the missionary concert, the young people's society, and the family circle. Compiled and arranged by C. C. CONVERSE. 12mo, Cloth. Price, 35 cts. One dozen copies, $3.50; per hundred copies, $25.00. Special instalment terms to churches and Sunday-schools quoted on application.

"In this book the choicest pieces from the best modern composers are found together with a wise selection from familiar tunes."—*The Evangelist.*

English Hymns: Their Authors and History

It cites in alphabetical order the first lines of over 1,500 hymns. Under each is given a brief biographical sketch of the author, circumstances attending its composition, and incidents in connection with its use. By REV SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD. 8vo, 675 pp., Cloth. Price, $3.00.

"This is by far the most complete, accurate, and thorough work of its kind on either side of the Atlantic."—*Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D.*

Latin Hymn Writers and Their Hymns

A companion volume to "English Hymns; Their Authors and History." By the late SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD, D.D. 8vo, Cloth. Over 500 pp. $3.00.

"It is a book that fills a gap hitherto yawning."—*The Independent*, New York.

Our New Hymnal

This hymnal is prepared for the use of every denomination. There are 530 hymns and tunes. 12mo, 369 pp. Price, $1.00. Special terms for introduction. Prepared by PHILIP PHILLIPS.

"It shows a reaction against the jingles which have been running for twenty years."—*The Independent*, New York.

Sermons in Songs

Valuable sermons on the Psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs. By CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D.D. 12mo, 322 pages. Cloth, $1.25.

"His sermons are always scriptural, terse, compact, brief, and full of pertinent illustration."—*Church Guardian*, Montreal.

My Musical Memories

A volume of personal reminiscences, dealing with early life and recollections; hearing music; old violins; Paganini, Wagner, Liszt, and other great artists, and kindred subjects. By H. R. HAWEIS, A.M. 12mo, 283 pp. Presentation edition, $1.50 cloth, $1.00; paper, 25 cents.

"Those who know the charm and clearness of Mr. Haweis's style in descriptive musical essays will need no commendation of these 'Memories,' which are not only vivid, but critical.'—*The Public Ledger*, Philadelphia.

Six Song Services

With words, music, and connective readings. Price, 50 cents each hymn; on orders for 20 or over, ten per cent. discount will be allowed. By PHILIP PHILLIPS, MUS. DOCT., and PHILIP PHILLIPS, JR., M.A. Paper covers. Square 12mo, 72 pp. Per copy, 20 cents; dozen, $2.00; hundred, $15.00.

Library of Sacred Poetry and Song

This delightful collection of the best poems of all ages and all lands, generally known as the "Library of Religious Poetry," was edited by Philip Schaff, D.D., LL.D., and Arthur Gilman, M.A. It contains nearly 2,000 poems, representing 716 authors. Royal 8vo, 1,049 pages. Price, $6 00.

"Examination shows it to be singularly complete in its fulfilment of its comprehensive purpose."—*The Evening Post*, New York.

Song Stories for Little People

Over 200 pleasing and helpful stories in poetry and rime. Edited by W. H. LUCKENBACH, D.D. 12mo, Cloth, $1.00.

"Many thousands of parents may find this book of use to them."—*New York Herald.*

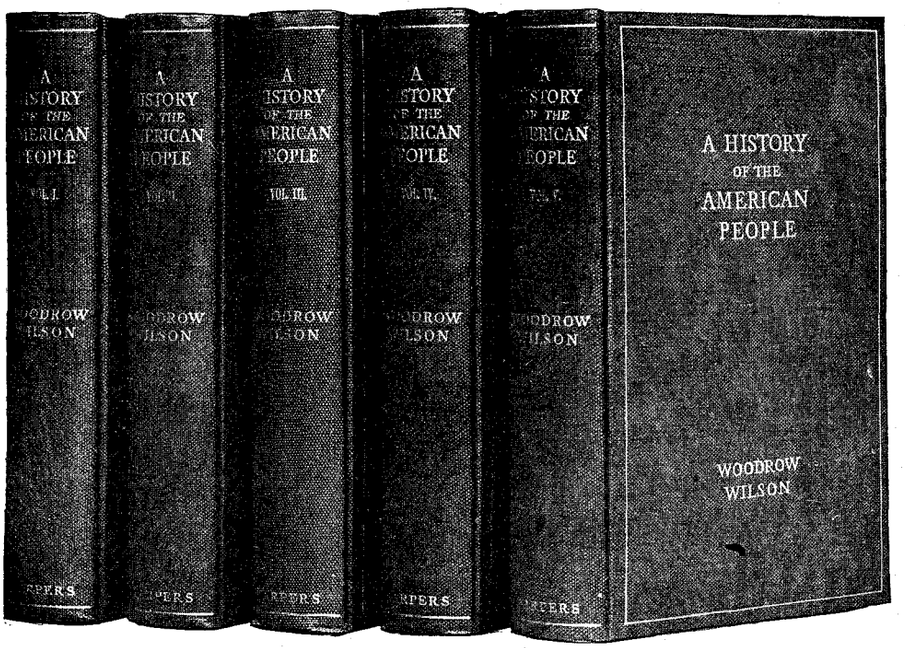
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

In Five Volumes

By WOODROW WILSON, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D.



PRESIDENT WILSON has devoted the best years of his life to the preparation of this great work, "A History of the American People," from the earliest times to the accession of President Theodore Roosevelt. The work, which is just completed, is monumental in character and scope, represents the genius of the greatest historical thinker of modern times, and is written in that delightfully flowing style which makes it read like a romance. It is printed from new type specially cast in 1902. It is a curious fact that there is not a single complete narrative history of the United States in existence to-day. Dr. Woodrow Wilson's is the first.

In the matter of illustration, every field of human activity has been searched, and hundreds upon hundreds of new portraits, paintings, prints, maps, plans, designs and pictures make the pictorial features alone tell their wonderful story of the finding of the continent and the birth and growth of what is now the United States of America. Almost every artist of distinction—Howard Pyle, Frederic Remington, H. C. Christy, Harry Fenn, Carlton T. Chapman, F. Luis Mora, C. S. Reinhart, F. C. Yohn, etc., etc.—has contributed to its pages, and remote historical archives, long-forgotten deeds, governmental records, rare manuscripts, private picture-galleries, and exclusive libraries—all these all over the world have been visited and searched by experts for pictorial contributions to this epoch-making work.

Every process known to modern methods for the perfect reproduction of paintings and prints has been employed—from the photogravure, with its absence of line, through various half-tone processes down to the pen-and-ink drawings. The frontispiece of each volume is a photogravure, and the more important portraits are in India tint.

The paper was carefully made for this work alone from our own formula, and is a delight to the touch and the eye, and the binding is a dark blue leather stamped vellum, lettered with gold, untrimmed edges, gilt tops, etc. The edition is in five volumes and the price is $25.00.

OUR OFFER *We will send you the entire set of five volumes, charges prepaid, on receipt of $1.00. If you do not like the books when they reach you, send them back at our expense, and we will return the $1.00. If you do like them, send us $2.00 every month for twelve months. On receipt of this dollar, we will send you, without cost, beginning at once, a year's subscription to either Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, or the North American Review. In writing, state which periodical you want.* Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Practical Helps for Teachers and Students

A classified list of books of far-reaching value to students and teachers in public and private schools, parents and others who desire to make the present school year a most profitable one.

Dictionaries and Word Books of Importance to Students and Educators

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS (Unabridged) STANDARD DICTIONARY

Edited by 247 of the world's leading philologists, lexicographers, and expert authorities in every department of knowledge. 304,000 vocabulary terms, 5,000 illustrations, 125,000 synonyms and antonyms, 88 pages maps. Cost *over $1,000,000.* Send for prospectus.

"It is the most satisfactory and most complete dictionary yet printed."—**The New York Herald.**

THE STUDENTS' STANDARD DICTIONARY

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. 62,284 vocabulary terms. 1,225 illustrations. Many exclusive educational features. Large 8vo, 915 pp., cloth, leather back, $2.50; full leather, $4.00.

"It is to be preferred to all other dictionaries meant for office or desk use, and for scholars in high schools and academies.—**Boston Herald.**

GRAMMAR SCHOOL STANDARD DICTIONARY

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. 38,000 vocabulary terms, 800 illustrations. 8vo, cloth, 541 pp., $1.00.

"I deem the Standard Intermediate-School Dictionary superior to any similar volume that has yet come under my notice."—**Gen. James Grant Wilson, President of the American Authors' Guild.**

THE INTRODUCTORY STANDARD DICTIONARY

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. 28,000 words, 500 pictorial illustrations, etc. 16mo, cloth, 484 pp., 60 cts.

"It is an ideal book for those who desire essential information in small compass."—**Atlanta Journal.**

ENGLISH SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS AND PREPOSITIONS

By JAMES C. FERNALD. More than 7,500 classified and discriminated synonyms of the English language and nearly 4,000 antonyms, with notes and illustrative examples on the correct use of prepositions. 8vo, 574 pp., cloth, $1.50.

"This book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity, propriety, and precision of expression than any other text book of higher English yet produced."—**Pres. Cochran, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.**

ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

Valuable principles and rules for compounding, together with a list of 40,000 Compound Words. By F. HORACE TEALL, Editor of "Compound Words" in the Standard Dictionary. 8vo, cloth, leather back, 341 pp. Price, $2.50.

"This book may be considered a final authority."—**New York State Educational Journal.**

Practical Helps on Every Feature of Elocution and Public Speaking

BEFORE AN AUDIENCE

New and original principles for effective public speaking. By NATHAN SHEPPARD. 12mo, cloth, 75 cts.

"He does not teach elocution, but the art of public speaking."—**Pittsburg Chronicle.**

THE DRILL BOOK IN VOCAL CULTURE

A comprehensive study of the fundamental constituents of effective, graceful speaking. By Prof. EDWARD P. THWING, 16mo, illustrated. Paper, 25 cts.

"An invaluable treatise."—**Prof. J. W. Churchill, Andover Theol. Sem. and Phillips Academy.**

THE ESSENTIALS OF ELOCUTION

Novel ways by which to perfect every gesture and articulation when addressing the audience. By ALFRED AYRES. Buckram, 16mo, deckle edges, 75 cts.

"Mr. Ayres has made this subject a study for many years, and what he has written is worth reading."—**The Dramatic News.**

GEMS OF ILLUSTRATIONS

From the sermons and other writings of THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D. 8vo, cloth, 196 pages. Price, $1.25.

"The wealth of anecdote, comparison, and rhetorical *similitude displayed in its pages, and the excellent index* added at the end of the book, make this work one of exceptional value."—**The Churchman, New York.**

BELL'S STANDARD ELOCUTIONIST

Principles and exercises, readings in prose and poetry, religious, humorous, etc., for junior and senior pupils. By Prof. DAVID CHARLES BELL, 12mo, cloth, 563 pp. $1.50.

"It is standard and contains many valuable hints and exercises."—**Prof. T. C. Trueblood, University of Michigan.**

A HANDBOOK OF ILLUSTRATIONS

A handbook of word pictures and illustrations. By EDWARD P. THWING, Ph.D., D.D. 12mo, 222 pp. Prices: Cloth, $1.00; Paper, 3 parts, each 25 cts.

Reference Helps and Side Lights to Teachers and Students of History

CYCLOPEDIA OF CLASSIFIED DATES

By Rev. CHARLES E. LITTLE. A ready-reference compendium of notable events in the history of all countries from B. C. 5004 to the present. 8vo, 1,200 pp., cloth, $10; sheep, $12.50; half morocco, $15; full morocco, $18.

"Invaluable as a book of reference to the universal history of the world."—**J. F. McCurdy, Ph. D., LL.D., Toronto, Ontario.**

"A very valuable volume, very well arranged."—**Hon. Thomas B. Reed.**

COLUMBIAN HISTORICAL NOVELS

A history of America in story form. Twelve elegant volumes. By JOHN R. MUSICK. Profusely illustrated. *Over 5,000 pages, 300 illustrations, etc., etc.* 13 vols. Cloth, $21.75; half morocco, $32.50. *Send 10 cents for handsomely illustrated quarto prospectus containing selections from the stories, etc., etc.*

"One of the most beautiful productions of the American press I have ever seen."—**President Wm. McKinley.**

"We recommend these books to teachers of American history."—**Review of Reviews, N. Y.**

"Full of stir and movement."—**N. Y. Tribune.**

HISTORICAL LIGHTS

By Rev. CHARLES E. LITTLE. 6,000 historical extracts, illustrating 30,000 topics. For ministers, lecturers, public speakers, writers, teachers, etc. 8vo, 964 pp., cloth, $5; sheep, $6.50.

"It is very comprehensive, and is valuable as an aid to centralizing thought.—**Christian Intelligencer.**

HOURS WITH LIVING MEN AND WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION

Chats on the incidents and people of the American Revolution. By BENSON J. LOSSING, LL.D. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, 247 pp. $1.50.

Miscellaneous Aids to Students and Helps for Training the Young.

CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTATIONS

By J. K. HOYT. Over 30,000 quotations; 86,000 lines of concordance. 8vo, 1 205 pp., buckram, $6; law sheep, $8; half morocco, $10; full morocco, $12.

"By long odds the best book of quotations in existence."—**New York Herald.**

ASSIMILATIVE MEMORY; or How to Attend and Never Forget

By Prof. A. LOISETTE. The complete Loisette Memory System. Its aim is to increase the power of memory in much the same proportion as the power of the eye for vision is increased by means of the microscope and telescope. 12mo, cloth, 170 pp. $2.50.

"I have no hesitation in commending Professor Loisette's system to all who are in earnest in wishing to train their memories effectively."—**Richard A. Proctor, the Eminent Astronomer.**

THE UNCONSCIOUS MIND

Its object is to establish the fact of an unconscious mind in man, and to trace in brief some of its powers and the various ways in which they are exhibited. By ALFRED T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S. 8vo, cloth, 451 pp. With copious index and several diagrams. Price, $2.00.

"We see in this theory the promise and potency of a new education, the ground of an effective therapeutics, and likewise an ethical system not perverted or heavily encumbered by commercial ideas."—**D. E. Mervin, Kansas City, Mo.**

THE SPRINGS OF CHARACTER

A study of the sources and qualities of character, the object being to show the scientific foundations, and the soundest principles for character development and improvement. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.

"Due weight is given to the influence of the physical factors that modify character, and the even greater influence of ethical factors is emphasized."—**Jas. J. Walsh, M. D., LL.D.**

"There is a deep fascination in Dr. Schofield's study in this book."—**St. Louis Globe Democrat.**

HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL AND ORTHOPEDIC GYMNASTICS

By ANDERS WIDE, M.D., Lecturer in Medical Gymnastics and Orthopedy at the Royal Carolean Medico-Surgical Institute, Stockholm. The principles and applications of Swedish Gymnastics. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth. Price, $3.00.

"Dr. Wide's work should be in the library of every physician and in the hands of every layman who desires to develop himself towards physical perfection."—**Health Culture, New York.**

THE STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS

It presents a simple method by which those who are not proficient in astronomical science may easily learn the names and places of the most conspicuous stars and constellations. By ROYAL HILL. 4to, 32 pp. cloth. Price, $1.00.

"All that is needed to identify easily all the leading stars and constellations."—**Prof. C. A. Young, Princeton.**

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HEFFLEY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

Makes a specialty of each individual student, and makes of that student's home the acme of the world's educational marts.

ARITHMETIC	BUSINESS PRACTICE
ALGEBRA	BANKING
GEOMETRY	GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION
TRIGONOMETRY	RHETORIC
CALCULUS	AMERICAN AUTHORS
CIVIL ENGINEERING	ENGLISH AUTHORS
PHYSICS	SHAKESPEARE (Special)
GEOMETRICAL DRAWING	UNITED STATES HISTORY
MECHANICAL DRAWING	ENGLISH HISTORY
BOOKKEEPING	GENERAL HISTORY

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

Heffley Correspondence School

DEPARTMENT B

243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EVERY BOOK LOVER

Should read the thrilling romance, rich in color, poetic beauty and wise reflections—graphic, dramatic and atmospheric—entitled,

UNDER THE SUN,

or The Passing of the Incas. A Story of Old Peru.

From the pen of Hon. CHARLES W. BUCK, formerly United States Minister to Peru—lawyer, poet and publicist.

Illustrated by a reproduction of Montero's famous masterpiece, "The Funeral of the Last Inca." **Cloth, $1.50 net. Ask your bookseller.**

Sent postpaid to any address.

SHELTMAN & COMPANY, Pubs.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. STALL

PURITY BOOKS

The Self and Sex Series

has the unqualified endorsement of

Dr. Joseph Cook	Bishop Vincent
Rev. C. M. Sheldon	Anthony Comstock
Rev. F. B. Meyer	"Pansy"
Dr. Theo. L. Cuyler	Frances E. Willard
Dr. Francis E. Clark	Lady H. Somerset

Eminent Physicians and Hundreds of Others

4 BOOKS TO MEN. By Sylvanus Stall, D. D.
WHAT A YOUNG BOY OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG MAN OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG HUSBAND OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A MAN OF 45 OUGHT TO KNOW.

4 BOOKS TO WOMEN. By Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen, M. D., and Mrs. Emma F. A. Drake, M. D.
WHAT A YOUNG GIRL OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG WOMAN OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG WIFE OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A WOMAN OF 45 OUGHT TO KNOW.

$1 per copy, post free. Send for table of contents.

Vir Publishing Co. 1062 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1890. Unique in position and success. Revision and criticism of MSS. Circular D. DR. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N.Y. City.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

By PROF. W. H. OLIN, of the Iowa State Agricultural College. Folio. Full Cloth. 260 pages. Profusely illustrated. Price, $1.00.

Prof. Noldsworth, of Drexel Institute, "finds in it many excellent features." "Ought to find a ready sale in public schools and business colleges."

Prof. John L. Shearer, Supt. Ohio Mechanics Institute, says: "Admirably arranged, and quite well adapted for the work for which it is intended."

ELEMENTARY STUDIES OF INSECT LIFE.

By PROF. S. J. HUNTER, of Kansas University. 362 pages. Handsome Cloth Binding. Fully Illustrated. Price, $1.25.

W. M. Wheeler, Professor in Entomology and Zoölogy, University of Texas, says of it: "The best elementary work extant on the study of insects." "Fresh and vivid, accurate and suggestive, with a charm which is often denied to more extensive and exhaustive works." "The entomologist who is growing old in his favorite study will regret that such a work could not have fallen into his hands when he was still a beginner."

REVOLUTION IN THE SCIENCE OF COSMOLOGY.

By PROF. GEORGE CAMPBELL, of Oswego, Kansas. 210 pages. Full Cloth. Illustrated. Price, $1.00.

"It is a work for the masses of the people, as well as the scientist."—*Pittsburg Leader.*

"The book is one of exceptional merit."—*Thought.*

"It makes the Biblical account of the Creation and the evolution according to science exactly agree."—*Detroit Free Press.*

We have a good list of works on Western travel and early history. Also a list of new and up-to date common school text-books, which are popular and successful. We are always delighted to have correspondents ask for our full illustrated catalog.

CRANE & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

The Independent

$2.00 A YEAR 10 CENTS A COPY

Is made for thoughtful people, and contains 60 pages of reading matter, with occasional illustrations, divided into four main departments:

THE SURVEY OF THE WORLD—A luminous and strictly unbiased account of the important events of the week told in brief paragraphs.

EDITORIALS—THE INDEPENDENT'S interpretation of these events, discussed positively and fearlessly in every field of thought—Sociology, Religion, Art, Literature, Science, Ethics, Politics, etc.

SIGNED ARTICLES—By the leading authorities in the world. "THE INDEPENDENT prints more articles from the ablest writers than any other paper in the United States."

BOOK REVIEWS—All the important books published in the English language reviewed by experts who cannot be deceived by what is faulty or trivial. A helpful guide to the book lover and book buyer.

In these four departments EVERYTHING of importance in the whole world is treated

SEND 25 CENTS FOR TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION

OF EIGHT (8) CONSECUTIVE WEEKS

THE INDEPENDENT 130 Fulton Street, New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Fool's Errand

By One of the Fools.

The "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of Ku-Klux Times.

"One of the most dramatic American novels ever written."—Prof. Harry Thurston Peck.

Red Buckram, Illustrated. $1.50

KELEA: A Native Romance of Hawaii

By Alex. Stevenson Twombly

"No work of recent fiction more absorbing . . . depicting unfamiliar scenes and a gentle though decaying race."—*N. Y. Journal.*

Illustrated from Photographs. 12mo, Cloth, $1.50

NORWOOD: Beecher's Only Novel. New printing, $1.00 net.

Bits of Ore from Rich Mines

"Don't Worry," PHILOSOPHIC; PATRIOTIC;
"Good Cheer," EDUCATIONAL; HISTORICAL; QUAINT.

Packed with wit and wisdom.

The famous "Nugget" series in 7 dainty vols., crimson leather, gold $1.00 each; Corded linen, gilt tops, 45 cts.

Nature's Miracles

DR. ELISHA GRAY'S

fascinating and familiar talks—a rare work for Youthful and Lay readers by a genial, gifted scientist, who reveals what every one should know.

Vol. I., "World Building and Life;" II., "Energy and Vibration," III., "Electricity and Magnetism." 3 vols., 60 cts. each, net.

Send for Critical Opinions.

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT, :: :: Bible House, New York

A FEW SLIGHTLY SHELF-WORN SETS AT A BARGAIN

Encyclopaedia Britannica

Bindings as strong and everything about these sets as good as they would be after you had used them for a month. They are rubbed a little, only just enough to interfere with sending them out as new sets. **We Guarantee Satisfaction.** The set can be returned if not satisfactory. Terms of sale, $1 with the order and $2 per month until paid. *Act quickly*, as we have only a few sets left.

HENRY G. ALLEN & CO., Publishers, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York

Second Edition Ready.

Commended by Leaders in Every Sect.

JESUS THE JEW

By Harris Weinstock

Introduction by Prof. David Starr Jordan

Ten frank talks pointing out the need and the way for mental understanding and tolerance between Christian and Jew.

GENUINE PRAISE

Non-Jewish

R. Heber Newton, D.D., New York: "Its catholicity of thought and spirit, its wisdom and charity, go straight to my heart. A sign of the times truly is your noble book; a prophecy of the time to come."

Jewish

Rabbi C. A. Rubenstein, Baltimore: "It can not but relieve the strain wherever it exists in the religious and social relations between the Jew and the Christian."

Rabbi Isaac L. Rypins, St. Paul: "I am now circulating the book among my Christian friends."

12mo, Cloth, $1.00 net. By Mail, $1.10

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

THE LADY OF CAWNPORE.

A thrilling story. 12mo, cloth, 420 pages, $1.50.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

TWO BOOKS THAT MAKE MEN THINK

A strong new philosophy for the two classes of men who wage the real battles of the world—the men of the affirmative or creative intellect who are dominated by the ideal, and the men of the negative and passive intellect who are prostrated by an external law.

By CHARLES FERGUSON

The Religion of Democracy

Edwin Markham: "It has style, insight, high seriousness, spiritual passion. It is a great book of a great epoch."

The Sun, Baltimore: "There is strength in this book—the strength of a crusader who strikes boldly and goes straight to the point."

12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.00, Post-paid

The Affirmative Intellect

St. Louis Star: "Mr. Ferguson does not tell us of the past, but thrills us with delight with his glowing accounts of the future. This book is a problem, and if carefully studied will lead one into the far beyond, which is so fascinating and full of millennial ideas."

12mo, Cloth. Price, 90c. net. By Mail, 97c.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York

6% Dividends

Payable Semi-Annually

Are Guaranteed

The Man or Woman

with money to invest cannot do better than to send at once for the prospectus of the O. L. CHASE WESTERN MERCANTILE CO., the third largest mail order house in the world.

There is Money in the Mail Order Business

A block of 6 per cent guaranteed preferred stock carrying a bonus of 50 per cent common stock in this money making institution is offered for sale. This proposition is sure to interest you. Write at once for full details.

O. L. Chase Western Mercantile Co., Kansas City, Mo.

THE NEEDLE'S EYE

FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY'S new novel. *Now Ready at all Bookstores*

HEART TO HEART TALKS ON ALL THE FUNDAMENTALS OF HAPPY MARRIAGE.

These frank and earnest talks deal with all the far-reaching questions of married life, such as the mission of the child, woman's work, over-population, bars to parenthood, perversion of marriage, the family and the state, and, in short, with every phase of the integrity, purity, and happiness of marriage.

"This book is almost like a voice from Heaven."—**Chicago Journal.**

The Ethics ...of Marriage

By H. S. POMEROY, M.D.

While it is a very delicate topic, the author treats it with the utmost propriety. The disclosures made are of a very striking nature. Prefatory Note by THOMAS A. EMMET, M.D., LL.D Introduction by J. T. DURYEA, D.D., of Boston. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

The Churchman, New York: "It is a book for mothers to put in their daughters' hands."

Elizabeth A. Tobey, Pres. Mass. W.C.T.U.: "Permit me to express my appreciation of the delicate manner in which you have treated this most difficult subject without sparing the plain truth, which you were compelled to speak faithfully. May God bless your words."

Another Book Which Every Mother Should Place in Her Daughters' Hands.

"These lectures, familiar, delicate, and straightforward, should be read by all young women . . . also mothers and teachers."—**The Sunday School Times,** Philadelphia.

What Our Girls Ought to Know

By MARY J. STUDLEY, M.D.

Graduate of the Women's Medical College, New York.

Plain talks on topics of importance to girls, including hygiene, health, etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

The Methodist Recorder, Pittsburg, Pa.: "It should be placed in the hands of every girl."

The School Journal, N. Y.: Every sensible mother will wish to place a book like this in her daughter's hands."

Send $2.00 for both the above books postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York.

The Story of the Creation of an Ideal Suburban Home

UNDER MY OWN ROOF

By ADELAIDE L. ROUSE

Pittsburg Post: "One of the most delightful novels that the season has yet produced."

12mo, Cloth. Illustrated. $1.20 net; By mail, $1.33

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

CAN I BECOME AN ELECTRICIAN?

I consider the Electrical Engineer Institute as conducted by Messrs Webster and Manton to be of great value to those who desire an Electrical education

Thomas A. Edison

Yes you can. We teach **Electrical Engineering** at your home **by mail** at a cost within the reach of anyone. **No matter where you live,** if you can read and write, we guarantee to teach you thoroughly. Our institute is endorsed by **Thomas A. Edison** and others. We teach also **Mechanical Engineering, Steam Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Telephony, Telegraphy, Electric Lighting, Electric Railways, Electric Motorman's Course, Short Electrical Course, Dynamo Tender's Course, X-Rays, Mathematics, etc.,** by mail. Thousands are successful and raising better positions and salaries studying at home by our correspondence system. Write for our **Free Illustrated Book,** "Can I Become an Electrical Engineer?"

The Electrical Engineer Institute of Correspondence Instruction, Dept. 4, 240-242 West 23d St., N. Y.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar.

Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Commercial Tribune and Weekly Gazette

OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

make the following unusual offer to share a part of their profits with their subscribers. *The plan is a purely intellectual one,* and calculated to increase the public's interest in matters political.

To those who most nearly estimate the exact total of the vote that will be cast for *Secretary of State* for *Indiana* on November 4th, 1902, *The Commercial Tribune* and *Weekly Gazette* will distribute the enormous sum of

$34,000.00

in the following manner:

To the one making the nearest correct estimate of the exact total of the vote	$5,000
To the Second Nearest	4,000
To the Third Nearest	3,000
To the Fourth Nearest	2,000
To the Fifth Nearest	1,000
To the Next Five Nearest ($500 Each)	2,500
To the Next Ten Nearest ($100 Each)	1,000
To the Next Twenty Nearest ($50 Each)	1,000
To the Next Fifty Nearest ($20 Each)	1,000
To the Next One Hundred Nearest ($10 Each)	1,000
To the Next Three Hundred Nearest ($5 Each)	1,500
To the Next One Thousand Nearest ($2 Each)	2,000
In all 1,490 Dividends, amounting to	$25,000
And if any reader estimates the exact total vote, an EXTRAORDINARY DIVIDEND of	$5,000
TOTAL	$30,000

And if any person estimated the correct number of votes before July 1st, 1902, such person will be entitled to the sum of $1,500 in addition to the $10,000 already mentioned, a total of $11,500. If during July, $1,000. If during August and before September 1st, $1,000. If during September and before October 1st, $500.

If there is a tie in the estimates of two or more persons for any one of the dividends, the amount thereof will be equally divided.

To assist you in making your estimate, here are the votes of other years:

1880	470,465	1892	548,433
1882	444,672	1894	562,682
1884	495,247	1896	630,000
1886	474,330	1898	573,391
1888	535,801	1900	655,900
1890	477,543		

Your estimate must be mailed before midnight on November 4th. Only 4 days left—act at once.

THIS IS ALL YOU HAVE TO DO:

Send in your estimate on one of the blanks below, and enclose with it ONE DOLLAR if you wish to become a subscriber to the WEEKLY GAZETTE, and this will entitle you to one estimate.

If you do not care to subscribe to the WEEKLY GAZETTE you may participate by sending in **50c.** for every "straight" estimate you care to make. You may make as many "straight" estimates as you choose, provided you accompany each such with **50c.**

Blank for Estimate Without Subscription

STRAIGHT. *Estimate*.....

Name.....

Street.....

Post-office.....

State..... *Date*.....

I herewith enclose 50 cents and my estimate on the total vote for Secretary of State at the Indiana election to be held November 4, 1902. I subscribe to the condition of the offer as published.

Blank for Weekly Subscription With Estimate

WEEKLY. *Estimate*.....

Name.....

Street.....

Post-office.....

State..... *Date*.....

I desire to become a subscriber to *The Weekly Gazette*, and herewith enclose $1.00 for a year's subscription and my estimate on the total vote for Secretary of State at the Indiana election, to be held November 4, 1902. I subscribe to the conditions of the offer as published.

Write for more blanks at once before the final rush. If interested write us anyway

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

THE COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE DIVIDEND BUREAU, P. O. Box 817, CINCINNATI, OHIO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE MOST COMPLETE AND HELPFUL CONCORDANCE FOR BOTH CLERGY AND LAYMEN

The Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia: *"It is unquestionably the best and most complete work of the kind ever published."*

The New York Observer: *"This monumental work has been made as complete and perfect as could be desired. It has stood the test of the severest criticism. It is adapted to the wants of students of every class. . . . A standard book of reference."*

The Watchman, Boston: *"Young's Concordance has been for some years a much-prized book of reference in this office, and we could ill afford to exchange it for an inferior substitute."*

Young's Analytical Concordance to the Bible

By ROBERT YOUNG, LL.D.

Author of a New Literal Translation of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, Concise Critical Comments on the Same, a Grammatical Analysis of the Minor Prophets in Hebrew, Biblical Notes and Queries, Hebrew Grammar, Vocabulary, Rootbooks, Verbs, Israelitish Gleaner, Etc., Etc.

Seventh edition, thoroughly revised and containing 8,000 changes. It includes 311,000 references, marking 30,000 New Testament Readings. It gives the original Hebrew or Greek of any word in the English Bible with the literal meaning of each, together with reliable parallel passages.

ITS MANY USEFUL FEATURES BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED

Christian Standard, Philadelphia: "It enables every one to be his own commentator. He can at a glance find out three distinct points: *First*, what is the original Hebrew or Greek of any word in his English Bible; *second*, what is the literal and primitive meaning of every word; and *third*, what are proper and reliable renderings as well as parallel passages. It is undoubtedly best that Scripture be made its own interpreter, and this is effected by Young's Concordance."

SOME SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE MERITS

Its Analytical Character It gives at a glance, the various shades of meaning of related words represented in the English by one word. No other work in existence gives such a key to the intricacies and ambiguities of the English Bible.

Arrangement of Proper Names The proper names of all persons and places, unlike most Concordances, are given in their alphabetical order with their literal meanings. Dates and eras of all persons are also given, so that they may be distinguished from others of the same name.

Many Exclusive Advantages No other Bible Concordance combines these inestimable advantages of variety and position. They enable every student to be his own commentator even if he has no knowledge of the Greek or Hebrew Languages. Latest information is furnished on Biblical geography and antiquities.

Especially Helpful Arrangement Every word is given in alphabetical order, and arranged under its Hebrew or Greek original, with the literal meaning of each, and its pronunciation. The same English words being frequently translated from various Hebrew or Greek words which have either different shades of meaning or totally different meanings, the references in this book are invariably grouped according to the original words from which they are translated.

Valuable Complementary Articles Helpful Supplemental articles add great value to this Concordance. The Rev. Thomas Nicol, B.D., of Edinburgh, contributes *"A Sketch of Recent Explorations in Bible Lands,"* outlining the results of recent topographical and archeological investigations in their bearing upon Scriptures. There are also 71 highly instructive *"Hints and Helps on Bible Interpretation."*

REPRESENTATIVE OPINIONS FROM AUTHORITIES AND THE PRESS

It Meets the Wants of the Most Profound Scholar as well as the Simplest Reader of the English Bible

FROM EMINENT AUTHORITIES

A. H. Charteris, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism, Edinburgh University: "I am convinced that the work will be a boon to every one interested in the study of the Scriptures. I venture to express my hope that no minister's library will be without this unique and original work."

William P. Dickson, D.D., Professor of Divinity, Glasgow University: "As a convenient and comprehensive book of reference to the words of the Original Text, through the medium of the Authorized English Version, it will furnish a material aid to the accurate understanding and right exposition of Scripture."

William Milligan, D.D., Professor Biblical Criticism, Aberdeen University: "The work will supply very valuable help to all, whether ministers or *lay members of the church*, in their Bible study."

Robert Rainy, D.D., Professor of Church History, New College, Edinburgh: "A work of great labour and pains, fitted to be useful to all Bible students, and especially ministers."

Rev. James Buchanan, of Glasgow: "Dr. Young has done what formerly every careful student required to do for himself, at the expense of not a little time and labour, and has produced a work which will be greatly helpful to the critical study of the Sacred Scriptures."

Rev. W. L. Alexander, D.D., Edinburgh, Senior Professor of Theology, Scottish Congregational Union: "I can fully estimate the immense amount of labour which the preparation of such a work must have cost you. I shall be happy to subscribe for two copies."

Philip Schaff, D.D., LL.D.: "The most complete Concordance in the English language."

John Hall, D.D., said: "Young's Analytical Concordance is worthy of the life-time of labor spent upon it."

Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon: "Cruden's Concordance is child's play compared with this gigantic production."

FROM GREAT BRITAIN

Birmingham Daily Gazette: "It should serve the purpose of the simplest student, and lead him to a more correct understanding of the English Bible by a reference to the original words in Hebrew and Greek, as explained by the most recent critics."

The Sunday-School Chronicle: "Stands today by far the most useful and comprehensive Concordance and aid to the knowledge of the Scriptures."

The Publishers' Circular: "This is the ideal Concordance."

The Review of the Churches: "The *magnum opus* of Dr. Robert Young."

The Review of Reviews: "Dr. Robert Young's 'Analytical Concordance to the Bible' is by far the most comprehensive and useful that I know."

The Local Preacher's Magazine: "No book that we have ever seen meets the requirements of the student of the Holy Scripture so well."

The Baptist: "Must have involved great research and application. No better book can be placed on the table of any Bible student."

The Newcastle Daily Chronicle: "Rightly used, it is to a large extent a substitute for commentaries, being in this way its own interpreter."

The Scotsman: "An invaluable aid to the study of the Scriptures. . . . The volume is one which can well challenge comparison with all its competitors."

Clergyman's Magazine: "It is thoroughly sound and trustworthy, showing accurate scholarship and unsparing research."

United Methodist Free Churches Magazine: "We have seen nothing equal to it in accuracy, comprehensiveness, uniqueness of plan, and substantial worth."

Rock: "It stands alone in its preeminence as a human aid to study of the Divine Writers."

Gazette: "A more acceptable volume to put into the hands of a Bibiical student, of even moderate attainments, could scarcely be found."

FROM THE UNITED STATES

The New York Tribune: "It is at once a Concordance, a Greek, Hebrew, and English Lexicon of Bible words, and a Scriptural Gazetteer, and is as valuable to students of the Holy Word as an unabridged dictionary is to the general reader."

The New York Observer: "This monumental work, as complete and perfect as could be desired, has stood the test of the severest criticisms."

Christian Standard, Philadelphia: "Not a mere Concordance—it is that and a great deal more . . . it is a wonder how a student can possibly do without it."

The Religious Telescope, Dayton, Ohio: "It is the masterpiece of our time. Any Bible student will find it invaluable."

The Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia: "It is unquestionably the best and most complete work of the kind ever published."

The Watchman, Boston: "Young's Concordance has been for some years a much prized book of reference in this office, and we could ill afford to exchange it for an inferior substitute."

Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia: "The most accurate, comprehensive, and best work of its kind in all respects that has ever appeared in the English language."

The Interior, Chicago, explains: "With Young we can trace all that is said by or of any word in any of its meanings, and we can have all the Scriptures say or teach on any subject. The plainest reader can here see for himself the whole of the facts on which the argument is made by learned men, and can reason as correctly from the facts as can the most learned commentator."

The Congregationalist, Boston: "There can be no question of the vast merits of this work. Such a work is simply indispensable, and none are worth using but the very best."

4to, 1,108 pp. Price, Cloth, $5; tan sheep, $7.50; half morocco, $9; full morocco, $12. With the Denison Patent Thumb Reference Index, 75 cents extra. Carriage prepaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

READY NOVEMBER 8

The Picturesque Side of the Great Jewish Quarter of New York

The Spirit of the Ghetto

Studies and sketches of the life, customs, institutions, types of character, and prominent personages of the celebrated East Side Jewish quarter of New York. The artistic and human sides of the quarter are discussed rather than the economic and political. By HUTCHINS HAPGOOD.

THE BOOKMAKING

The book is printed on high quality plate paper with wide margins. It is profusely illustrated by Jacob Epstein, one of the prominent artists of the Ghetto. The cover design is very striking. 12mo, cloth, 320 pages. Price, $1.35 net.

Fascinating Indian Folk-Lore, Legends and Poems

Kuloskap, the Master

and OTHER ALGONKIN LEGENDS AND POEMS. In the cycle of legends clustering about the demigod Kuloskap are stories of animals, nature, the hunt, love, witchcraft, superstition, and folk-lore, full of humor, fantasy and romance. The poems are metrically translated from the original Passamaquoddy, Micmac, and other Indian sources. By Hon. CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, F.R.S.L., M.A., and JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE, Ph.D.

THE BOOKMAKING

The volume is printed on heavy plate paper, rubricated title page, ample margins, etc. It is profusely illustrated with half-tones by F. Berkeley Smith, ten quaint birch bark tracings after Indian designs by Charles Godfrey, Leland and a striking frontispiece in tint by Edwin Willard Deming, the celebrated Indian artist. 12mo, cloth, ornamental covers, 372 pages. Price, $2.00 net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
Publishers, New York

If You Are a Pianist or a Singer

you are constantly buying sheet music—and paying high prices for it. It lies in ragged piles around the house and becomes scattered and torn. You lose money by buying music in that way, to say nothing of your loss of time and temper when searching for a particular selection. Why not buy your music in volumes filled with the best selections, and thoroughly indexed? The **"Library of the World's Best Music"** is designed for your needs. Its eight volumes—sheet music size, but light and easy to handle—are crowded with the best vocal and instrumental music, carefully selected by an experienced corps of music editors. If you were to buy the music it contains, one piece at a time, **it would cost you over $200.00.** Through our Musical Library Club—for a limited time—the entire set will cost you about one-tenth of that amount, and you can pay it in little payments of $1.00 a month.

A Bookcase Free if you order at Once.

Size of Volumes, 9 x 12 inches.

The World's Best Music

This is the most comprehensive collection of music in existence. It contains **2,200 pages of sheet music**—which is 500 more than any other Musical Library. It is fully indexed, so that any selection can be quickly found. The volumes are specially bound so that they open **flat on the piano.** All the world-famous composers are represented—including such names as Wagner, Liszt, Paderewski, Sullivan, Mozart, Handel, Chopin, De Koven, Strauss and Gounod—but the selections have been so carefully made that none is too difficult for the average performer. The work contains **300 instrumental selections** by the best composers, including popular and operatic melodies, dances, funeral marches, and classic and romantic piano music. There are **350 best old and new songs,** duets, trios and quartets. Among the selections are 100 new and copyrighted pieces of music by American composers. As a musical cyclopedia it is unexcelled, for it contains **500 biographies** of musicians and **400 portraits,** many of the last being attractive art plates in many colors. The volumes are handsomely bound in art cloth and half-leather. In number of pages of sheet music, number of biographies, and in number of illustrations, this Musical Library leads all others.

The Coupon Cuts the Price in Half!

Our Musical Library Club has secured an entirely new edition of the "World's Best Music" at a price slightly above the cost of paper and printing. On this account we are able to offer these sets at about half the regular subscription price—**payable $1.00 a month.** Through the Musical Library Club—direct from the publisher to the customer—you can secure a set for **$21.00 in cloth binding** and **$25.00 for the half-leather.** These sets were previously sold for $35.00 and $40.00. The edition is small, so to avoid possible disappointment in failing to secure a set, cut off the coupon to-day, sign it, and mail it to us. We will then send you a set (**express paid by us**) for examination. After five days' use, if you are not satisfied, return the books to us at our expense. But if you decide to keep the set, send us $1.00 at the expiration of five days, and $1.00 a month thereafter until the full amount is paid.

BOOKCASE FREE—We have a small number of elegant oak-wood bookcases that are made especially to hold a set of the "World's Best Music." Their retail price is $4.00 each, but we have decided to offer them as premiums to prompt subscribers. To obtain one of them free with your set it is necessary to send your order before November 15th. If your order is received after that date we cannot send a bookcase with your set, unless you care to pay the retail price of $4.00 for the bookcase. This bookcase is a present from us, and it does not increase the cost of the music in any way.

The University Society
78 Fifth Avenue, New York

CUT ALONG THIS DOTTED LINE

L. D.
11-1

The University Society
78 Fifth Avenue
New York

Please send me on approval, prepaid, a set of **"The World's Best Music,"** in half leather. If satisfactory I agree to pay $1.00 within 5 days and $1.00 per month thereafter for 24 months; if not satisfactory I agree to return the set within 5 days. If this coupon is mailed before November 15th I am to receive a bookcase with the set free.

Name .. . .

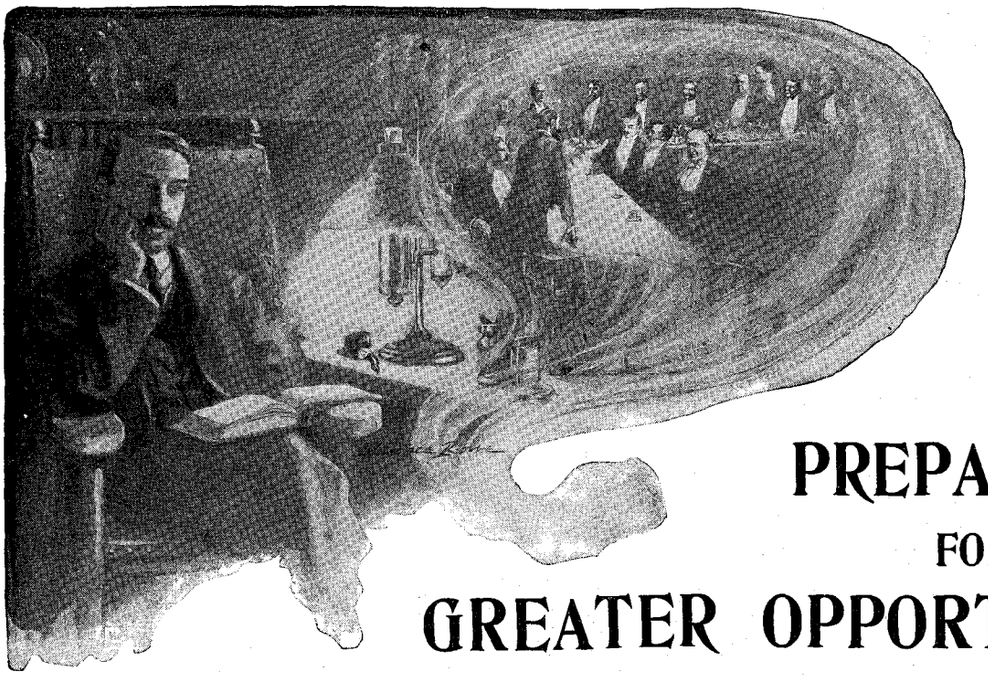
Street..... ....

City..... ....

In ordering cloth change 24 months to 20 months.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PREPARING FOR GREATER OPPORTUNITIES

HOW often, in speaking of a man who has achieved conspicuous success, do we hear the remark, "Ah well! He was fortunate; his opportunities were greater than mine"? True, his opportunities may have been greater, but this should not be attributed to fortune. ***The successful man prepares for and makes his own opportunities.*** He leaves nothing to chance. What may seem to others his good fortune is the certain result of his long nights of preparation. Depend upon it, the man who becomes famous in a single night has spent years in preparing for the event.

There is no doubt that a broad, liberal education—a knowledge of men and affairs—is the best preparation for the highest success. It fosters self-confidence and develops ability to direct and control. Men realize this as they never realized it before. The great corporations, the financial enterprises of to-day, are calling for men who possess these qualifications. "We have more positions for $10,000-a-year men than we can find men for," says Charles M. Schwab. In every city and town in this country, in every field of activity, there is a place waiting for the man who is prepared. When Russell Sage was asked if he considered the opportunities for the young men of to-day were as great as they were fifty years ago he replied: "They are far greater. Never before was there such a demand for broad-minded, level-headed men; the poor boy of to-day, with proper educational training, will quickly rise to the height of success."

A GUIDE TO SUCCESS

The Honorable Thomas B. Reed and a corps of distinguished editors have given to the young men of this country the greatest educational work of the nineteenth century, MODERN ELOQUENCE. It is a library, in ten volumes, of brilliant After-Dinner Speeches, Inspiring Lectures and Addresses, the greatest spoken thoughts of our greatest men. As a guide to the highest success, this work has no equal. Here such men as Theodore Roosevelt, Carnegie and Depew, Bok and Cyrus Field, President Elliott, and Gladstone, and hundreds of prominent men in every calling who have won distinction and fame, give their counsel and advice, the outgrowth of a life's work, observation and experience. They point out, straight as a mile-post, the pathway to success.

INSPIRATION IS CONTAGIOUS

The work is inspiring, because it shows how others have succeeded; it is the best cure for mental inertia, because it sharpens the intellect and stimulates thought; it is a most liberal educator, because it gathers within its pages the most eloquent discussions of national, political, historical and social events, subjects which are of premier importance to all true Americans. If you would become broad-minded in every sense that the word implies,—if you would obtain a thorough knowledge of men and affairs,—if you would prepare yourself for greater opportunities,—you should read ***Modern Eloquence.*** It is the most fascinating set of books ever published. After a day of fatigue, it entertains with a refreshing After-Dinner Speech or inspiring Address; it transports one to the banquet hall or lecture room where he sees the speaker, animated and eloquent, hears the applause of delighted auditors, and succumbs to the subtle influence. Business cares and worries are forgotten, but the great thoughts gathered from an evening's companionship with these masters of oratory become a permanent inspiration and stimulus.

WHAT WE WOULD LIKE TO DO

Being unable, in an advertisement, to tell you all about this really remarkable work, we have prepared a portfolio from which you can prove for yourself that the half has not been told. We include several exquisite photogravures, on real Japanese vellum, of some of our leading contributors. This explanatory material costs us more than the manufacture of a high-class magazine, but we will gladly forward it gratis if you are interested. We do not even ask you to defray postage. Send us your own address and that of any friend who cares for the best in literature, and we will send proofs of our assertions.

CUT OFF HERE

Inquiry Coupon

JOHN D. MORRIS & CO.
Publishers
Philadelphia

GENTLEMEN: Referring to your advertisement of Hon. Thos. B. Reed's Library of Modern Eloquence in THE LITERARY DIGEST, I will be pleased to receive portfolio of sample pages, photogravures, and chromatic plates; also full particulars regarding bindings, prices, etc.

Name.....

Business.....

Street.....

City and State.....

[Af11]

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXV., NO. 18 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1902. WHOLE NUMBER, 654.

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FATE OF THE NON-UNION MINERS.

THE non-union miner, whose rights have been feelingly discussed in the daily press, whose "right to work" has been the principle for which the operators said they were battling, and who is to figure largely in the discussions before the strike arbitration commission, is fast disappearing from the anthracite region, the despatches say. The companies have not dismissed them, says a Scranton correspondent, "but with the stockade living quarters gone, and the almost impossible task of securing boarding-houses confronting them, the imported non-unionists have packed up and left." In some places, where the non-unionists remain, the strikers are refusing to return to work. Much sympathy had been expressed for the engineers and pumpmen, whose places were practically all filled by non-unionists. The miners felt that they ought to stand by these engineers and pumpmen, while the operators were said to feel that they ought to stand by the non-unionists, who had saved the mines from being flooded. But the non-unionists are emigrating and the strikers are getting their old places. This news of the hegira of non-unionists followed a despatch that filled a column in the morning paper of Thursday of last week with stories of assault, dynamiting, and intimidation aimed at the non-union men. One delegate in the Wilkesbarre convention is reported as saying:

"There are a number of 'scabs' in the mine where we came from. Do you suppose that we are going back to work alongside them? I tell you now, we will never go back until we clear these people out. Just give us the chance; tell us to go ahead. We did it in 1901 and we can do it now. Give us the power, because if you don't we will kill every one of them."

The New York *Sun* calls upon President Roosevelt, Governor Stone, the strike commission, "and every honest American citizen directly or indirectly connected with the strike" to defend these non-unionists thus threatened with murder; but the non-unionists do not seem to feel confidence in the ability of the authorities to protect them, and are solving the problem by leaving the region. The operators in many cases tried to protect the non-union men by requiring the returning strikers to sign agreements not to molest them, and the operators' communication to the President, accepting arbitration, contained the following clauses:

"The coal companies are not willing to make any arrangement which will not secure to the men now working, and all now or hereafter wishing to work, whether they belong to the mine workers' union or not, the right and opportunity to work in safety and without personal insult or bodily harm to themselves or their families."

"The presidents of the companies desire to make every effort which does not involve the abandonment of the men who are working and seeking to work in their mines."

"They insist that the miners' union shall not discriminate against non-union men."

"It being the understanding that immediately upon the constitution of such commission the miners will cease all interference with and persecution of any non-union men who are working or shall hereafter work."

Says the New York *Evening Post*:

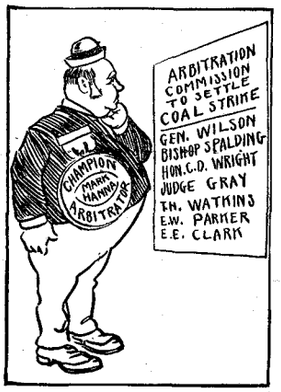
"In the general rejoicing at the close of the great strike, the non-union man, who during the late coal famine has been the observed of all observers, is pretty well forgotten. The labor union, however, does not forget him, for it wishes his place for its own members. Just what is to be done with the non-union men now at work in the Pennsylvania coal-mines is the chief practical problem before Mr. Mitchell's United Mine Workers. Upon this matter Mr. Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner of Immigration, has shed a certain light in a recent interview. This apparently difficult matter of the detrimental non-union worker, he avers, settles itself, and without violence or intimidation. The non-union men simply 'do not find the atmosphere congenial,' and it is left to be inferred that they move on to the more congenial climate at another strike center. The lot of the non-union laborer, as Mr. Sargent presents it, is not a happy one. If he be a good sort, he is forced into the union; if he be disqualified for union membership, or disinclined thereto, he is forced on to new 'atmospheres' which, if temporarily 'agreeable,' soon come to be disagreeably pervaded by clubs, brickbats, and dynamite sticks. The operators and, if necessary, the local authorities should in the next few weeks make the non-union laborers who have been helpful in a great national emergency their peculiar care, and should see to it that the 'disagreeable atmosphere' of which Mr. Sargent speaks so knowingly, is not reinforced by less figurative means of terrorism."

It is interesting to quote, in this connection, the following paragraphs from a set of resolutions addressed to the President, the governors and senators of Pennsylvania and New York, and the operators, by the employees of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, early in October:

"*Whereas*, To avert such a calamity [as was threatened by the strike], and recognizing that we had been justly and honorably dealt with by our employers in times past, we, the employees of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, many of us having grown gray in their service, remained at our places of duty, and by so doing succeeded in keeping the mines at Forest City from destruction; for this we have been boycotted in the community, ourselves and our wives and children insulted in public and private, our lives threatened and assailed, our daughters and sisters dismissed from their employment as teachers in the public schools; we have been hounded through the streets by riotous mobs, stoning us and calling out, 'Kill them!' necessitating the calling out of troops for our protection; and

"*Whereas*, It appears that pressure is being brought to bear on our employers rather than on the party that planned and called the suspension, and that through such pressure action

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



MARK: "This is a case of Hamlet with Hamlet left out."
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

might be taken affecting the future peace and welfare of our fellow employees, our wives, and children; therefore be it

"*Resolved* That we ask our employers, the honorable gentlemen named above, and our fellow American citizens, that no compromise or terms of settlement be at any time considered that shall cause loyalty and faithfulness to be repaid with danger and injury to ourselves and families;

"That we are unalterably opposed to becoming members of an organization that can not and does not control its members from using the unlawful means of boycott, riot, intimidation, and bloodshed to obtain its ends and objects, as exemplified in this and other strikes called by the United Mine Workers of America here and elsewhere;

"That we ask that you consider the threat made time and time again that we will be forced out of our homes and employment and hounded out of the community;

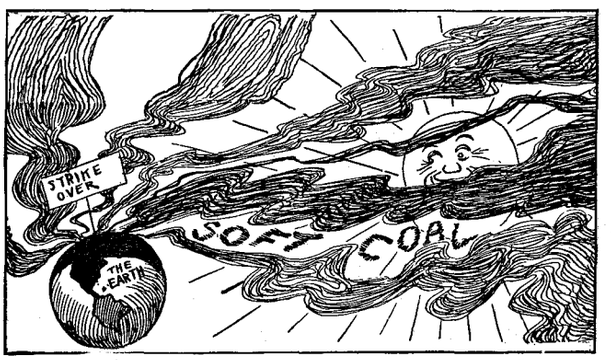
"That we ask you to remember the murders of Beddall, Sweeney, Winston and others;

"That we ask you to remember the partial list of outrages committed, herewith attached, as recorded and tabulated by the press:

"Killed, 14; severely injured, 42; shot from ambush, 16; aggravated assaults, 67; attempt to lynch, 1; houses dynamited, 12; houses burned, 3; buildings burned, 10; washeries burned, 3; stockades burned, 2; riots, 69; works dynamited, 6; train dynamited, 1; railroad bridges dynamited, 4; railroads seized, 5; trains wrecked, 6; attempted wrecks, 9; trains attacked, 7; strikes in schools, 14;

"That we ask you to remember that no one was ever expelled from this organization for committing crime or for conduct unbecoming a man, when such conduct or crime was against a non-union workman; . . . . . .

"That we freely and unsolicited acknowledge fair and honorable treatment and conditions of employment from the hands of our employers, at the present time and in the past, and submit as proof that strikes were unknown in our community up to the time and coming of the paid agents of the United Mine Workers of America, some three years ago, and that since that time it has been nothing but strikes and threats of strikes."



THE SUN: "I'll soon have a chance to be seen again."
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

EXAGGERATION OF STRIKE VIOLENCE.

THOSE who have deplored the violence in the coal region during the recent strike will be glad to hear reports from newspapers "on the spot" to the effect that there has not been so much as reported. It is not denied that there has been disorder and violence; but it is asserted that the newspaper accounts have been grossly exaggerated. "The wild-brained representations in the big city papers" remind the Tamaqua *Register* of "dime-novel fabrications," and the Archbald *Citizen* complains that "every little incident having a tendency to injure the striking miners has been distorted and magnified so shamefully that it will take years to wipe away the stain that has been unjustly placed on the fair name of this region." "If we did not believe all newspaper men to be scrupulously honest," avers *The Citizen*, "we would suspect a conspiracy to wilfully misrepresent conditions here." The Harrisburg *Telegraph* and some other papers compare the order prevailing in the strike region with the conditions during the same period in New York, where the meat riots and the Jewish funeral riot were added to the usual number of disorders in the metropolis. Says the Wilkesbarre *Daily News*:

"*The Daily News* has insisted ever since the strike began that the reports of lawlessness in the region were greatly exaggerated. A barroom fight, which probably had no connection at all with the strike, was magnified into a riot. The local papers were fair enough in their reports, but the accounts sent to outside papers were greatly colored—and all having a tendency to bring the cause of the miners into disrepute. The strikers, on the whole, were well-behaved. That there were some violent outbreaks can not be denied. The worst was the dynamiting of a cattle train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad in which 150 cattle were killed. It is believed this dastardly deed was committed by foreigners. It was condemned by all fair-minded miners, who saw at once that they were bound to suffer from such deeds, committed by thoughtless and reckless men."

The Tamaqua *Recorder* declares that the reports of violence have been "wickedly exaggerated." Recent issues of *The Recorder* contain the following paragraphs:

"The lying space-writers from Tamaqua to the Philadelphia and New York papers concerning the strike situation ought to be prosecuted by some of the alliances, because they injure the communities by making the public believe that life or property is not safe. These city dailies ought to get reputable men to send facts, not fiction.

"The young men who are sending out this false news appear to have no regard whatever for truth. Their sole aim appears to be to make the dollars that such reports bring. Our town and valley are receiving a bad name throughout the country such as will require a generation to erase.

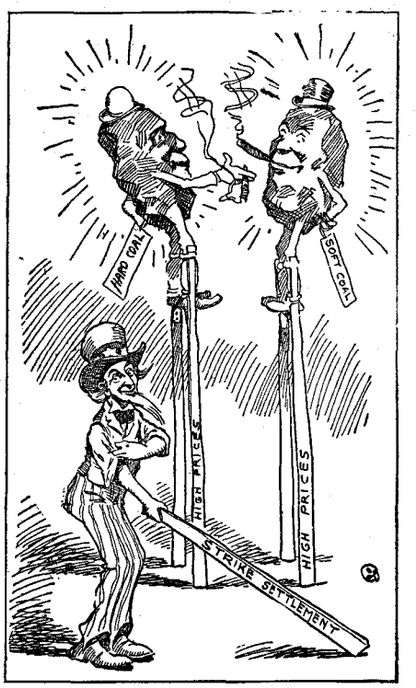
"The situation in the valley has been very quiet for the past two weeks. Another city correspondent has arrived, however, and there is no telling what may happen now."

Says the Freeland *Press*:

"Certain newspapers and their reporters have, for reasons best known to themselves, magnified and exaggerated every crime or disturbance which took place in the coal regions and charged it up to the miners and their organization.

"The United Mine Workers have justly complained against such treatment and are not willing to be charged with both actual and imaginary crime.

"Speaking for our own community and



FALL TIME.
UNCLE SAM: "Now watch 'em tumble!"
—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

surrounding towns, we are safe in saying that since the beginning of the present strike ordinary violations of the law have been very few and decidedly less than formerly.

"This town contains a population of over 5,000 people. It is also the center of an additional population among the various mining towns in its immediate vicinity, fully as great.

"During the past five months no crime, or any disturbance worth mentioning, has occurred. Thousands of mine strikers have paraded and held numerous meetings at this place without causing any disturbance of the peace, or even a single arrest for drunkenness. No record of robbery or house-breaking exists. With the exception of a few arrests for drunkenness the local police force have had very little to do, in fact much less than formerly.

"In the adjoining mining towns a few minor disturbances have occurred, which is incidental to nearly all strikes and industrial disturbances everywhere; but less so to this strike than formerly —their importance having been grossly exaggerated."

It is entirely possible that other papers in the anthracite region take the opposite view, but they have not come to our notice.

KING OSCAR'S SAMOAN DECISION.

THE ruling of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, in the Samoan controversy, against the United States and Great Britain and in favor of Germany, is hailed with some surprise by many papers. The decision "is staggering, to put it mildly," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle;* and the New York *Tribune* says it is "surprising and inexplicable." The decision holds that the landing of marines on April 1, 1899, at Apia was not justified, and that, in consequence, the governments of Great Britain and the United States must pay the complainants for their loss. How the division of payment between the United States and Great Britain will be made does not seem to be known in the State Department, but it is believed that it may have to be arranged by a special agreement between the two countries. The origin of the controversy is told briefly in the following paragraph taken from the New York *Tribune:*

"The dispute now decided grew out of the concerted action of Rear-Admiral Kautz, of the United States navy, and Captain Sturdy, of the British navy, in leading a combined American and British force at Apia on April 1, 1899, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance and breaking up Mataafa's supporters, who were in rebellion against the recognized Government. It was on this occasion that Philip Landsdale, the executive officer of the *Philadelphia*, Ensign J. R. Monaghan and two enlisted Americans, and Lieutenant Freeman and two British sailors, were killed. Surgeon Lung, now President Roosevelt's physician, was the medical officer of the landing party. The United States ship *Badger* was promptly sent to the scene, carrying an international commission, composed of Bartlett Tripp, representing the United States; Baron von Sternberg, the German commissioner, and C. N. Elliott, the British commissioner. Claims amounting to nearly $30,000 were filed by German, French, British, and American residents on account of damages caused by the landing-party. As the chief result of the investigations of the commission, the tripartite agreement of 1889 was abrogated, the islands being divided between the United States and Germany, while Great Britain withdrew. A convention was signed at Washington on November 7, 1899, submitting the claims of Samoan residents to the King of Sweden and Norway for arbitration, the main questions being whether the military action of the United States and Great Britain had been warranted."

"The sum is insignificant," remarks the New York *Times*, "but the position taken by the King of Sweden and the principles which appear to have guided his judgment would be of the more serious importance if they were to be considered as establishing a precedent." "The United States will take its own medicine, even tho the flavor be unpleasant," comments the New York *Tribune*. It adds: "In the whole history of international arbitration the United States has fared so well that it can easily afford to accept with good grace this minor defeat. There will be no begrudging Germany her victory, any more than there will be in Germany any doubt of the good faith of the United States."

OHIO'S NEW MUNICIPAL CODE.

THE "extraordinary session" of the Ohio legislature has produced an extraordinary piece of legislation, its critics think, and its friends are either saying very little or asking that judgment be postponed. The piece of legislation in question is a new municipal code covering all the cities and towns of 5,000 population and over in the State. By it the mayors are shorn of nearly all their power, and some think that the Republican legislature had in mind Messrs. Johnson and Jones, the Democratic mayors of Cleveland and Toledo, when they framed the code. The mayors, according to the new measure, may appoint the members of the police and fire board, subject to the approval of two-thirds of all the elected members of the council; lacking which, the appointments are made by the governor of the State. The other important board, the board of public service, is chosen by popular vote. So, unless the mayor is supported by two-thirds of the council, his position will not be a very commanding one, while the governor will have a hand in city politics all over the State.

The measure is "a fraud" and an "outrage upon the public," declares the Columbus *Citizen* (Dem.), and the Columbus *Dispatch*, an independent paper with strong Republican predilections, denounces the new code as "a jumble of political schemes," and a "freak of iniquity." Many other Democratic and independent papers in the State express similar disapproval. The Republican Cleveland *Leader* has very little to say about the new code, and the Republican Toledo *Blade* remarks that it is well to suspend judgment until the measure has been given a trial. "There are things in the new code which we would have preferred to have had different," adds *The Blade*, and "if this or that provision can be improved, the next legislature can do it, or some succeeding one."

Comment outside the State is severely critical. The measure is "absurd and outrageous," thinks the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), for in it "bossism and partizanship have triumphed over political principle and municipal interest and progress," and it "will be condemned by every intelligent student of municipal government." And the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says:

"This perversion of a great opportunity in municipal reform for low partizan ends is lamentable to the last degree. A municipal code possessed of the features mentioned could hardly be made worse. It violates the principles of home rule, of executive responsibility, and of non-partizan departmental boards in the most flagrant manner, and all for the purpose simply of keeping the spoils of the cities in Republican hands and the grip of the bosses upon municipal rule. Too much politics—this has been the plague of Ohio in the past, and the State evidently suffers worse from it to-day than ever."

DEFEAT OF THE DEAL WITH DENMARK.

"THE United States has worried along without the Danish islands until this time, and can continue to do so," is the philosophic remark with which the Pittsburg *Gazette* greets the news of the rejection by the Danish upper house of the treaty transferring the Danish West Indies to the United States. And a good many other journals show equal resignation. "Denmark can keep her West India islands and welcome," remarks the Philadelphia *Telegraph*. The sufferers from the rejection of the treaty, thinks the New York *Tribune*, will be the islanders, who will thus miss the prosperity that annexation to this country

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

would give them; and, adds the Philadelphia *Press*, the Danes, who will continue to make up the annual deficit in the administration of insular revenues. But a number of journals think the transfer of the islands is merely deferred. The defeat of the treaty "merely postpones the inevitable," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Public sentiment in Denmark is said to be strongly in favor of the sale, and the defeat of the treaty in the Landsthing by a tie vote is described in the despatches as a political maneuver intended to embarrass the ministry. The Boston *Transcript* observes:

"That the islands will come to us eventually is scarcely open to doubt. They make no return to Denmark worth mentioning, and they are growing poorer, as the result of the operation of the European sugar-bounty system, which has long worked against them. Denmark has neither the capital nor the prestige required to develop the resources of the islands, whose people look to the United States as their market and their destined jurisdiction. The islands can not much longer remain Danish, except at a price that their people are unwilling to continue to pay. As the United States can not for a moment tolerate their sale to any other Power, as such toleration would amount to a repudiation of the Monroe Doctrine, this country constitutes the only market open to Denmark when the hour for the final sale shall come.

"Our position as the only possible purchaser of the islands has been greatly strengthened by our decision to build and control the transisthmian canal. The islands have a strategic value as links of the chain of defenses of the canal which can scarcely be overestimated. Good military opinion is to the effect that St. Thomas is even of more strategic value in this connection than Porto Rico. Commercially, the future of the islands is not to be gaged by their present condition. As Porto Rico, under free trade with the United States, has made wonderful progress, there is no reason to doubt that the same régime would have the same effect with St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix were they once brought within our jurisdiction.

"Presumably our Government will not entirely abandon its purpose of acquiring these islands, but will simply 'bide its time,' and will watch out at once against attempts of any European Powers to procure them of Denmark, and against any Danish-American syndicate which has an 'option' on the Danish West Indies to sell."

INCORPORATION FOR UNIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SOME comment has been aroused by the news that a measure will be introduced into the Massachusetts legislature, at its next session, providing for the incorporation of trade-unions. Most of the daily press favor the idea; most of the labor leaders, who express themselves in interviews, oppose it. The labor leaders think that incorporation would only encourage litigation and would damage unionism rather than help it. The horseshoers' union of Chicago, however, which is incorporated, has not found the experience disadvantageous, and one of its leading members, John Fitzpatrick, organizer of the Chicago Federation of Labor, approves the Massachusetts idea. "No true friend of unionism," declares the Detroit *Free Press*, "can object to this responsibility," for "the objections can not be found in any desire to maintain law and order."

The general newspaper view is expressed in the following comment by the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"If the unions can be incorporated they become responsible to the State and the people for their conduct. They can claim their rights in the courts, if they have been maltreated, and the people can claim rights against them by suit. It is this last possibility that disturbs the professional disturbers, whose arrogant methods have created this legal necessity; for at the mere suggestion of corporation, or other governmental restraint on these societies, they begin to clamor. An officer of one of the unions in Boston holds that supervision would be an injury; that where there is law there is litigation, and that to be a recognized body would be a 'disadvantage in the payment of benefits.'

"Allowing that laws make litigation, that is better than riot. Allowing that the payment of benefits can in some mysterious way be interfered with by putting responsible men at the head of the unions and compelling them to make an accounting of the funds they receive and reasons for the orders they give, it is hard to see what ground of complaint there is for the rank and file, who have to pay for all these strikes. The lawlessness that has attended the coal strike, the disregard of promises that has been shown in dozens of disputes in this region, the defiant attitude of leaders residing in distant States toward companies and persons who have never injured them, the heavy assessment on persons who have no sort of connection with either parties or questions in the disputes, and the injury to public welfare that is done when thousands of men are ordered away from their work, makes legislation necessary. Have we legislatures that have the manhood to pass the needed laws, or will they play for votes?"

SPLIT IN THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN PARTY.

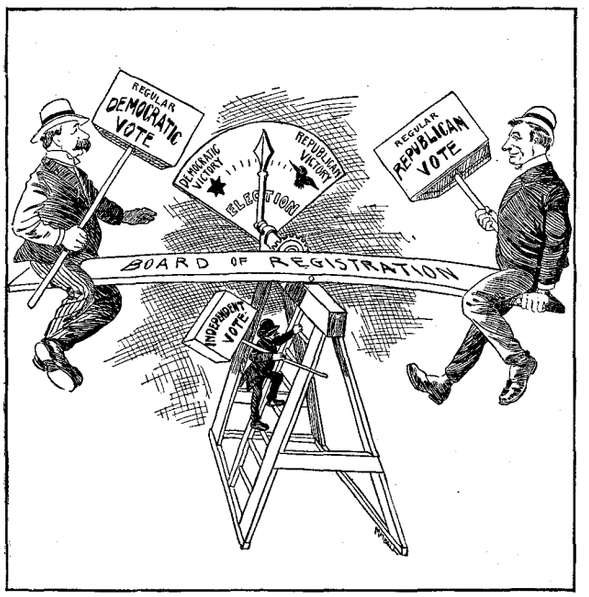
THE "Lily White" Republican movement in the South, said to have been started with the idea of splitting the Democratic party in that section, appears only to have split the Republican ranks, without producing the intended effect on the opposition. The new party received the nickname "Lily White" from the fact that negroes have been excluded from its conventions. Most of the negroes had been put out of politics by the new constitutional amendments framed by the Democrats; the rest were thus put out of the party by the Republicans. With the negro excluded, the Southern Republicans then "took the position that the Republicans were white folks and the Democrats ought to go over to them," as the Birmingham (Ala.) *Ledger* (Dem.) says. The Democrats showed little disposition to vote the Republican ticket, but the negro voters began to show a disposition to vote the Democratic ticket. The Mobile *Press* (Afro-American) declared:

"We have never voted a Democratic vote in our life, but if we do vote in this election it will be for Jelks and his ticket all down the line. His party did give the right to vote to some of us. His party said some of us were worthy. His party does not owe the negro anything, for the negro has done everything he could to defeat Jelks's party, and when we contemplate what Winston Smith's party has done, we simply say that the negro who votes his ticket is a blatant fool, an ingrate, and a knave."

That was the situation when the administration at Washington interfered. The "Lily White" movement had spread over North Carolina, Alabama, Texas, and Louisana, and was making itself felt in Virginia and Tennessee. The negro voters were becoming aroused, negro conventions were being held, the leaders of the race were preparing to advise the negroes in the North to vote the Democratic ticket this fall, and it was beginning to look as if the next national Republican convention would have to face an embarrassing dilemma in the form of rival Republican delegations from the South. At this juncture, one of the leaders in the "Lily White" movement in Alabama, Federal District Attorney Vaughan, was removed by the President, and his place given to Judge Thomas R. Roulhac, a Democrat. This appointment, a conference between the President and the negro leaders at Washington, and personal assurances by General Clarkson, who assumed to represent Mr. Roosevelt, have made it pretty clear that the "Lily White" Republicans are not in favor with the Administration, and it is thought the movement will be abandoned. The Chicago *Evening Post* says of the movement:

"An 'all-white' republican party in the South may be more 'respectable,' in a sectional and social sense, but it is plain that the national Administration and the Republicans of the country

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



BALANCED.
Watch the little fellow.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

at large can not, without absolute self-stultification; countenance the movement in that direction. It is infinitely less defensible than the Democratic disfranchisement policy. The anti-negro suffrage laws, at least, make a distinction in favor of the intelligent and thrifty, property-owning negroes. The 'all-white' Republicans would exclude even these. What a commentary this is on their fulminations against the disfranchisers! What hypocrisy and bigotry it reveals!

"Honest Republicans should earnestly protest against this attempt to out-Herod Herod and add the insult to the injury sustained by the disfranchised population of the South. The President will not tolerate the Lily White element, and his removal of District Attorney Vaughan, one of their leaders, is a warning they can not misread. No federal patronage is in store for them; and this alone should kill the discreditable 'movement.'"

These events bring the following interesting reflections on the negro in politics from *The Colored American* (Washington, D. C.):

"There is no mistaking the fact that there is no political party in the United States to-day that is willing to risk anything in defense of the rights of colored citizens. That is because it is not necessary to do so. The Democratic party has always been opposed to the political advancement of the colored people, while the Republican party has generally manifested a friendly disposition toward them, and it is reasonable to conclude that the friends of the race are in that party.

"Any division of our vote, or even talk of division of our vote, at the present time is of doubtful expediency. The managers of the Democratic party have not offered any reasonable inducement for us to join forces with that party, and the advice of certain would-be race leaders, who blow hot and cold in the same breath, that we go over to the Democratic party out of spite, has caused the Republican party to grow lukewarm toward us without our gaining any friends among the Democrats. The threat of certain would-be race leaders to take the colored voters out of the Republican party has done untold mischief to our cause in this country. It has turned the party machine and the party organizers against us, and left us almost friendless in the political world. Every threat of the negro to leave the Republican party has caused that party to seek for allies from other sources, and the result is, the negro is losing political standing all the time.

"In order to be successful in politics it is necessary to exercise political sense. The Democratic party is essentially a white man's party. The Republican party is the party of the people irrespective of race or color. It will remain so unless the unwisdom of the negro makes it a white man's party.

"Stop advising and stop threatening to leave the party, and go to work for the success of the whole ticket at the elections in November. Whatever measures you want Congress to enact, make them issues in the present campaign. Let them be discussed upon the rostum, and vote for them at the polls.

"Stand by the Republican party. It is your old friend, a friend that stood by you in the hour of need. Stand by Theodore Roosevelt, the peerless leader, who always stands up for the rights of the people. Vote the Republican ticket and see to it that your neighbor does the same. Vote, vote."

DAVE: "Who dropped that."
—*The New York World.*

Breakfast Foods and the Grocer.—It now appears that while the general public have been reveling in the great new grist of breakfast foods, the groceryman has been suffering. And he rises to object. To quote from *The American Grocer* (New York):

"'We'll have to put a stop to these condensed groceries in a paper box,' exclaimed a Minneapolis grocer, in addressing the Retail Grocers' Association in protest against the avalanche of 'breakfast foods.' 'It's bad enough when people come to buying their sugar at the drug-stores—that saccharine stuff in bottles. But some

HARK, FROM THE TOMB.
G. C.: "Here's an old document nearly as good as new."
—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of my customers have about quit buying flour; they say that all the elements of wheat are found in their Plumpoza. They don't want any beans or peas, or rice or cornmeal or potatoes or turnips—these would have to be digested, and some folks would rather trade their stomachs for a Chicago factory and eat "predigested" foods! Who's going to buy dried apples, evaporated apples, dried peaches, canned peaches, or canned fruit of any kind, if he thinks he can get a whole orchard all ready to swallow at one-third the price of prunes? If this thing keeps on, I'll quit groceries and start a food-store—I didn't say feed-store! I'll make a deal with one of our millers, and put on luncheon foods and dinner foods, as well as breakfast foods! I'll grind up burdocks, red ink, and pop corn, and sell a substitute for potatoes and roast beef! Why hire a cook, or keep a kitchen, when all the family meals can be prepared upon a radiator or a parlor stove!'

"The other association grocers agreed that they were loaded down with 'cereals,' which are taking the place of standard goods, and which quickly become unsalable when a rival 'food' is launched upon the market.

"This tabloidizing of the grocery trade is to be investigated by a committee of seven members of the Minneapolis Retail Grocers' Association."

CUBAN RELUCTANCE TO RATIFY THE TREATY.

THE Cubans seem to be taking their time in dealing with the treaty with this country. The Cuban congress has adjourned without having the matter placed before it. The treaty, prepared by the State Department and the Cuban Minister, is now in the hands of President Palma, but nothing more seems to have been done. Perhaps, observes the New York *Mail and Express*, "they think they are giving us a dose of our own medicine." In the project of reciprocity that has been submitted to the Cubans, a twenty-per-cent. reduction is granted to some Cuban products, while products from the United States attain a reduction of not less than forty per cent. "It might suit Cuba to make no treaty rather than accept the terms as proposed," is the opinion of *La Lucha* (Havana). It adds:

"If we accept the American proposals we shall have the following commercial results: A unilateral free trade *from there to here*. The Cuban market exclusively monopolized by the United States; American commerce omnipotent on the island. An almost fiscal tariff for American importations and an exorbitant, almost prohibitive, tariff for European importations, European commerce would rapidly fall in Cuba.

"Now let us see the political aspect of the question. Our customs revenues—the only abundant source of revenue of the republic—would dwindle down considerably. Deficits will immediately ensue, with them would come the loans, and with the latter the possibility of the lack of resources for their redemption and the payments of interests, and with the contingency the bankruptcy of the republic, economic and financial confusion that might bring along a new intervention and with it the downfall of the republic that has not been well constituted yet.

"But it will be said: 'If reciprocity is not made in the manner proposed by the Americans, matters will go from bad to worse.'

"To which we answer that it is preferable not to have it if it is to be as it is now proposed. We can entertain the hope of an improvement in the sugar market. At this very moment it is announced that the production of beet sugar will be less, and soon, within a few months, the bounties on exportation will come to an end.

"We know very well that the present economic situation is a very bad one, but as it is, it goes on living, with more or less difficulties it is true, but it lives tho it be ever so painful. The downfall of our present revenue would be far worse and with that downfall that of the republic. And new internal taxes or the increase of the existing ones are not to be thought of. . . . .

"Reciprocity may come; but in view of the misfortune of the first of its defenders in the United States, it is not a thing that can be held as certain, and much the more so when it is already said that it will be reduced to a reduction of twenty per cent. on the duties on our products in exchange for what they may be pleased to fix for theirs.

"Let us continue striving to obtain it entire; let us applaud the efforts made in our behalf by President Roosevelt, but let us not place all our trust in his unfortunate defense."

La Vida (Havana) describes the treaty as "one-sided." *La Discusion* (Havana) observes:

"If the Americans decide to agree with us on a treaty of reciprocity, it need not be on account of honor or humanity. Let us concede that they will make it partly for honor, and partly for humanity; but, without doubt, the principal reason will be their benefit, which will not be ours.

"The first effect of reciprocity, which is the essential proposition—and President Roosevelt has so declared—would be to exclude European commerce from our market, with all of the political and economical disadvantages which such exclusion would mean to us.

"Dominated economically by the treaty of reciprocity, dominated politically by the Platt amendment, could the martyred Cubans live between two such enormous mill-stones?

"It follows, as a matter of course, that it is better for us to have a great mercantile competition; to create in Cuba interests that are not absolutely or exclusively American. Cosmopolitanism can save from extinction and even invigorate Cuban individuality, while Americanism tends to, and ultimately will, destroy it."

La Nacion says:

"If that twenty per cent. with which the Yankee politicians sugar the pill were enough to save our industries from the ruins that menace them, we would offer no opposition. But unfortunately the benefit is completely illusory. That twenty per cent. represents a benefit that does not compensate the sacrifices they demand in behalf of American products. It is but a repetition of the famous exchange of the cow for the goat, and it is needless to say that this time we would act the rôle of the fool of Batabanó, who asked whether he had been the winner or the loser by the transaction.

"The deceit that they pretend to pass upon us could not be clearer and we are determined to reject it with all our might. We prefer the present state of things with all their consequences rather than to accept the pretended protection that the generous and disinterested American politicians desire to grant us. We will try to emerge from this trying situation with our own resources, for from the crisis that the so-called reciprocity would bring no one could save us and its issue would be but ruin.

"We trust in the honesty and energy of the Government of the republic to prevent the consummation of the most tremendous deceit of which they are trying to make us the victims."

"This treaty," says *El Avisador*, "may leave us naked and begging alms since the concession of twenty per cent. in the high American tariffs deducts much more from our very low ones." Another Cuban paper remarks that the United States takes the "lion's share." The reported displeasure of the authorities at Washington with the Cubans, owing to their tardiness in the discussion and approval of the treaty, leads *La Lucha* to say:

"The statement that Don Tomas follows a line of conduct that provokes the displeasure of the United States is a queer one. Our President is incapable of doing such a thing. He knows full well that he ought not to displease the great nation that presented him with the presidency of the republic through the medium of General Wood. D. Tomas would never have been President without the help of the interventor, for without that aid the president of Cuba would have been Bartolomé Masó."

El Comercio publishes a timely editorial giving the prevailing conditions in the island. It declares:

"The situation is assuming a graver aspect in the interior every day. There is an evident growing uneasiness in those sections.

"There are regions where brigandage has come to constitute a veritable scourge. Peruse the details of robberies and assaults that are published by the daily press committed in different

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

places and without including those that are withheld from publicity and it is easy to realize the condition of the country and the grounded reason of the apprehensions of those who fix their gaze on problems of a deeper purport than those of petty political questions. . . . . .

"In view of such a state of things there are innumerable lamentations; complaints are renewed, capital is withdrawn with the dread of risking it in agricultural enterprises, and, meanwhile, in the towns are found veritable centers of odium and intrigues. . . . . .

"Political anarchy in the towns, moral decomposition, servileism in character, skepticism in public opinion that has seen the betrayal of its ideals. This is what we must fight unless we prefer to see Cuban personality shattered to pieces, or that Cuba, past all hope, consent to await the coming of events with the indifference and passiveness of death.

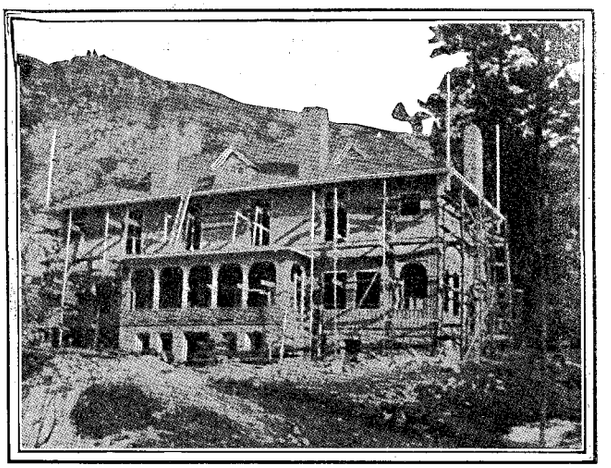
"It is necessary, therefore, to reestablish security in the country and silence such petty strifes in the towns. These agitations are rendering it more and more difficult to surmount the obstacles that are met in the way of the final consolidation of the republic."

A MINING COMPANY'S SOCIOLOGY.

THE attempt of the National Cash Register Company to improve the environment of its employees in Dayton, Ohio, seems easy in comparison with the similar attempt that is being made by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and which is described in an attractive little booklet prepared and sent out by the company's "Sociological Department." The Fuel and Iron Company has 16,000 or 17,000 employees, representing some 75,000 souls, scattered through forty different communities, and speaking wellnigh every language under heaven. Italians, Austrians, Mexicans, Indians, Japanese, Bohemians, Poles, Russians, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Dutch, Germans, French, and many more, speaking twenty-seven different languages and several dialects, make up the clientèle which Dr. Corwin and his staff must deal with. And any attempt to harmonize this interesting collection of races, we are told, usually comes to grief. Even the school-children are continually at war, and sometimes on the hospital lawn the convalescent patients of different races assail one another with canes, crutches, and anything else handy. Dr. Corwin has a staff of thirty-five assistants to handle this situation. Kindergartens, cooking-schools, sewing-schools, reading-rooms, gymnasiums, night-schools, boys' clubs, girls' clubs, traveling-libraries, traveling art collections, and popular lectures are given in open-handed fashion to the people in the company's towns. The differences of language and the sparse distribution of the people make necessary, of course, many more buildings and workers than would be the case with a more concentrated population. Two stubborn difficulties, in addition to that of race, are encountered—the prize-fight and the saloon. Here is the way a young woman knocked out a prize-fight in a mining town:

"T" WILCOX, PRESIDENT OF "YOU AND I" BOYS' CLUB.

"Late one afternoon soon after the formation of the club a worker in one of the camps learned that there was to be a fight to a finish that evening in one of the saloons. Knowing, of course, that all her boys would be there if nothing was done to prevent, she hurried out, found several 'influential' members, and asked them to help her carry out a special club meeting that evening in Harmony Hall. After doing all she could to spread an interest in the meeting, she returned to her room, worn out and discouraged, for she felt certain no attractions of the club would ever be strong enough to withstand the excitement attending a fight to a knock-out. To her delight and surprise, on arriving at the hall, she found assembled the entire membership with but one exception, and he had promised to be one of the 'seconds.' To add to her victory, so small was the attendance at the saloon that the fight was declared off."



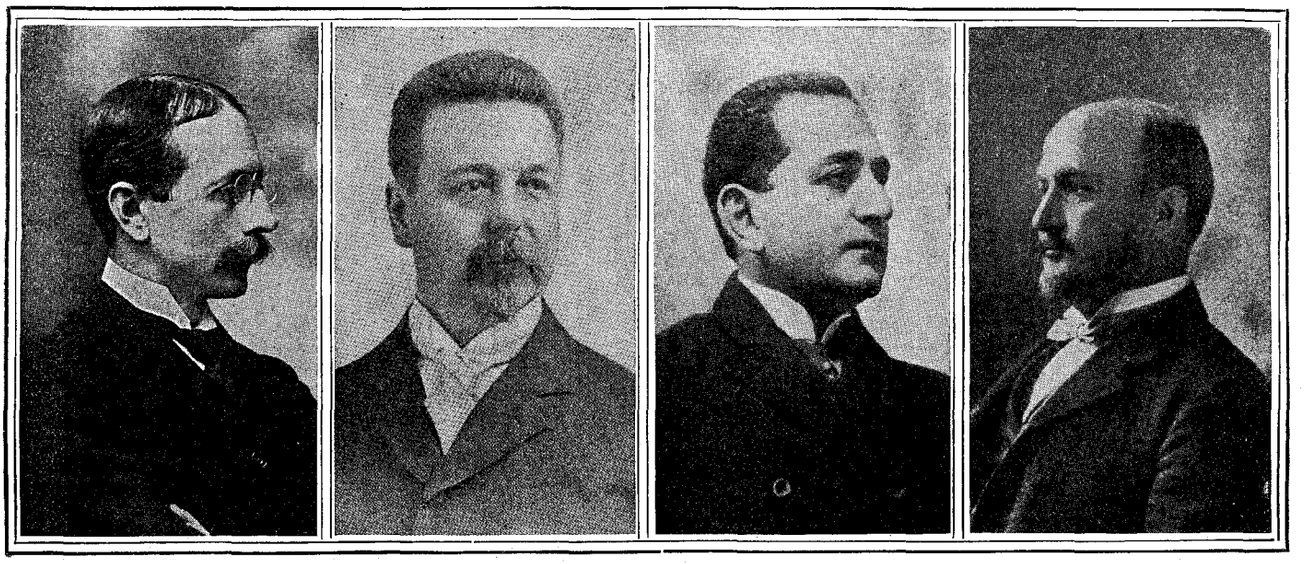
NEW CLUB-HOUSE NOW BEING BUILT AT REDSTONE FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE C. F. AND I. COMPANY.

The company is fighting the drunkenness with drink, and reports good success. Prohibition failed to keep liquors out of the towns, and a particularly hilarious and prolonged "drunk" at Coalbasin led the company to establish there a club where poker, billiards, and pool are permitted, with stakes limited to twenty-five cents, and drinks are sold under certain restrictions. No treating is allowed, no drinks are served on credit, no one is allowed to get drunk, and profane and vulgar language is forbidden. The company is building a similar club-house at Redstone. We are told:

"Thus far the experiment has been most successful and encouraging. Only two or three cases of drunkenness have occurred in Coalbasin since the opening of the club, and in each case it was due to liquor procured from some other source than the club—a decided improvement in a situation formerly so serious as frequently to cause the mine to close down. The movement is enthusiastically received and supported by the people of the camp, who cheerfully and willingly comply with the rules. Under present conditions not only are men ashamed to attempt to get drunk, but it is a matter of 'bad form' and even of shame to drink more than two or three times in one evening. Ordinarily the miner takes a drink on coming into the club, plays a game or two of cards or of pool, sometimes follows this with a second drink, and goes home.

"The management has been encouraged to sell liquors of a superior quality and at reasonable rates. Thus, nearly all drinks are sold at half-price. This does not, as may seem at first thought, operate to increase drinking. It is, in the first place, a matter of economy. Men are neither tempted nor allowed to drink heavily, and, where the customs of the club are so emphatically against excessive drinking, very few men would carry into action the consideration that for the price of one drink they could have two. In the second place the reduction of prices affords no excuse for the smuggling in of cheap goods by

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PAUL DANA, *The Sun.* | C. S. LORD, *The Sun.* | A. S. OCHS, *The New York Times, The Philadelphia Ledger and Times, and The Chattanooga Times.* | C. R. MILLER, *The Times.*

EDITORS OF NEW YORK MORNING NEWSPAPERS—II.

the lower type of humanity and the operation of 'speak-easies' and 'blind pigs.'

"Notwithstanding the low prices at which everything is sold the club is practically self-sustaining, which is all that is desired, inasmuch as no returns on the investment are expected. Whatever profits may accrue are intended for use on improvements, extensions, and auxiliary features."

CHINESE NEEDED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

NEARLY six months ago the old Chinese exclusion bill, its provisions made to extend over our colonial possessions, was reenacted. Now it is asserted by the Manila *American* that Chinese labor is badly needed in the Philippines, for the "Filipino is not a trustworthy laborer." Collector Shuster has recommended that one hundred thousand Chinese coolies be permitted to enter the Philippines. The recommendation will be sent to the Philippine commission and, according to *The American*, "there is every reason to believe that they will favor it." The same paper believes that the labor-unions of America will protest, but, it says, "a representative in America, if the right man be chosen, by personal interviews with labor leaders, by newspaper publication, and by addresses before the central labor unions of the various manufacturing cities, especially if they be illustrated by stereopticons, will soon have a very decided effect upon public opinion." *The American* in another issue says further

"We over here may discuss among ourselves the vital needs of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the archipelago until doomsday without obtaining remedial legislation. We are all convinced that these islands need and must have laborers who can be trusted to work six days in the week. We are all convinced that if the Archipelago is to blossom as it should we must have others than Filipinos to do the manual part of the necessary cultivation. We are all convinced that for racial and climatic reasons the natives do not nor can supply that labor. There is no more need for discussion and argument.

"However, we are not the governing power. That is back in the States and is lodged in that impalpable but mighty entity entitled Public Opinion. Therefore the situation calls for an exercise of common business sense—'old horse sense.' That public opinion must be taught and consequently there is demand for a campaign of education. Six labor leaders in the United States, if properly enlightened, could do more to help us in our extremity than all our home discussion could do in a thousand years. While these six are of course prejudiced to a certain extent, they are broad, able men, for otherwise they never could have become leaders of a multitude of men so intelligent as the American workingmen. If the conditions were properly explained to them, if they were shown that the Philippines will never become a market for American labor for physical reasons, if the limitations of manufacturing in the Philippines, and the competition of millions upon millions of cheap Oriental peoples, were properly brought to their attention, they would offer no opposition to a suitable bill and it would pass.

"The greatest fear of these leaders and their followers is that the Chinos would use the Philippines as stepping-stones to the United States. For the life of it *The American* can not see the danger. It would be easier to guard against a Chino going from an insular port to the United States than from a Chinese port.

"Necessarily a campaign of education costs money; but if all the employers of labor in the islands, all who desire relief and know it must come from China, were to unite in the matter the cost to each would be very small, especially when compared with the amount of relief sought. This is the only practical measure of relief. Collector Shuster's recommendation was timely when it is favorably indorsed by the commission, as it surely will be. But as before said, the real power is back in the States, in the hands of the workingmen of America. In the end they will decide the question and, consequently, appeal to them should be made in the first place."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. BAER is right in saying the trust wants justice, but if he means to intimate that it wishes justice he is misrepresenting the entire case.—*The Detroit News.*

GROVER CLEVELAND sees a ray of hope Some of the members of Mr. Cleveland's party would be greatly obliged for a photograph of the ray.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE 1902 crop of corn will be the biggest ever harvested in the United States. Everything indicates that this will be the banner agricultural year until 1903.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A MAN by the name of Papaconstantinopoulous has just asked for naturalization papers in Chicago. This looks very much like letting in a whole family on Papa's ticket.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE scientific experts will see the propriety of adding six months to their previously published estimates as to the time when the Pennsylvania coal-fields will be exhausted.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

NEWS FOR ST. PETER.—Socialists hold the key to the kingdom of heaven. It is now being placed in the lock. It will be turned when the people get ready to turn it.—*The Coming Nation, Rich Hill, Mo.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

THE COMING MUSICAL SEASON.

TWO years ago the musical season was opened in New York by an ambitious manager who conceived the plan of giving grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House in English and at cheap prices. The project was not a financial success, and to the New York *Evening Post* (October 18) suggests comparison with Mascagni's experimental performances in this country. It was at first intended that Mascagni should come here and conduct a series of orchestral concerts, such as he has been giving with much success in Germany and other European countries. Had his plan been followed, remarks *The Post*, "his visit would have been more enjoyable and instructive," because it would have shown the Italian point of view in the interpretation of modern music. "However," it adds, "we must be grateful for the opportunity to hear 'Zanetto,' 'Iris,' and 'Ratcliff,' even if they are not master-works; for operatic novelties are all too rare in this metropolis to be sneered at hastily." The same paper proceeds to review the operatic features of the coming season:

"Mr. Grau, in all probability, will not overdose his patrons with new operas during the regular season, which will open on November 24. We must be grateful if he keeps on the boards such of his former novelties as won approval, notably Paderewski's 'Manru' and Mancinelli's 'Hero and Leander,' delightful operas both. There is reason to believe that the promise of a Mozart cycle is at last to be kept. At any rate, there are indications that, in addition to 'Don Juan,' 'Figaro,' and 'The Magic Flute,' we shall hear 'Die Entführung aus dem Serail' with Sembrich, and 'Cosi fan Tutte' with Fritzi Scheff. For the sake of variety, it will also be interesting to hear Mme. Sembrich in revivals of Verdi's 'Ernani' and Donizetti's 'L'Elisir d'Amore.' The Italian tenor Caruso, who won such a sensational success in London last spring, has, it appears, been secured by Mr. Grau for next season, not for this.

"Several German tenors, new to this country, have been engaged for the Wagner operas, for Jean de Reszke, alas, is not coming. Mme. Nordica, fresh from her triumphs at the Munich Wagner Festival, will be cordially welcomed home as Elsa, Isolde, and Brünnhilde—rôles in which she now has no equal in Europe. Of the utmost importance also is the engagement of Alfred Hertz of Breslau to conduct the Wagner operas. In this department the Grau company has been notably unsatisfactory for several years, and Hertz's reputation abroad makes it safe to anticipate an improvement. The scenic side of the music-dramas will, it is to be feared, remain in the usual deplorable condition."

There is a rumor that Siegfried Wagner is to pay this country a visit during the winter. "If he comes," declares *The Post*, "it is to be hoped that Mr. Grau will give him an opportunity to show his skill as a stage manager." We quote further:

"Siegfried Wagner has made a special study of this side of his father's art, and it is due largely to his efforts that the performances at Baireuth make such a unique impression on visitors to that town who have often heard the same operas given with much better singers. If Siegfried Wagner could give us a sample of scenic Baireuth, he would also please his mother by helping to keep alive American interest in her summer festivals. The means for his experiments ought to be granted unstintedly. Mr. Grau has achieved the miracle of making grand opera profitable; but surely the millionaire stockholders of the Metropolitan ought to be willing to forego their profits for the sake of giving the operas they witness in more elegant and artistic attire. Fine feathers help to make fine operas, but the exhibitions at the Metropolitan too often remind one of molting hens."

Of the "events" of the coming winter's music on the vocal and orchestral side *The Post* says:

"Last year Mme. Nordica severed her connection with the opera entirely and sang *Lieder* throughout the country. This year Mme. Sembrich will follow her successful example, altho, fortunately for us, on a smaller scale, and without forsaking the opera. Other eminent singers have announced recitals in abundance. Choral music will continue to be cultivated by the Apollo and Rubinstein clubs, the Arion, the Mendelssohn, the Liederkranz, and many others. These are private, but admission can usually be secured by outsiders. Mr. Frank Damrosch's Musical Art Society is to give its usual concerts devoted to choir music, medieval and modern. There will also be a few oratorios, but oratorio singing has reached a lamentably low level in this town, and there is no interest in anything except 'The Messiah' and 'Elijah.' In this respect, one might think New York was London.

"Of orchestral music there will be no dearth. The Philharmonic Society enters on a critical year of its long career. Its prospectus is conservative. A larger number of novelties is promised by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Herbert's Pittsburg Orchestra will add others. Mr. Wetzler and Mr. Sam Franko are also in the field. The great local conductor, so much needed, is still a *desideratum*. Perhaps Alfred Hertz will prove the man. The number of pianists to be heard, both foreign and American, is large; among them, fortunately, are our own Joseffy and MacDowell. Among the foreigners a special welcome will await Pugno, the admirable French interpreter of the Norwegian Grieg. Music is the most cosmopolitan of the arts. If any lover of it fails to find sufficient variety here, he will have to go to London or Berlin, the only cities which surpass us in that respect."

THE IMMORAL SIDE OF A MORAL POET.

MORE than once M. Paul Chenay, the brother-in-law of Victor Hugo, has taken occasion to ventilate in the reviews and magazines his opinion of the illustrious French poet and novelist. He recognizes the genius of "the Master," but he has very little admiration for his code of morals. The Hugo centenary has afforded M. Chenay a new opportunity to write of the shortcomings of the poet, and he contributes to *Le Monde Moderne* (Paris) an article on what he terms "the immoral side" of Victor Hugo, dwelling especially on his mode of life and his *entourage* during the period of exile on the island of Guernsey. It appears that at this time the poet maintained two separate households. At Hauteville House, where he lived with his wife and children, the real manager of affairs, we are told, was "an old stingy Briton woman, who could have extracted blood from a turnip." Madame Hugo kept in the background, and "had nothing to say." Dinner was never a very gay function, and Hugo "disappeared regularly at ten o'clock." He spent, however, only a few of his evenings at home. Says M. Chenay:

"Several times a week the great man dined at the house of Madame Drouet, together with his sons. There he found the whole colony, increased by numerous admirers, who came to be introduced to the poet sitting on a throne in the midst of a company carefully selected by Her. Needless to add, the Master was the idol of a fanatical cult who showered upon him all kinds of obsequious attentions. The anxious care affected by the mistress of the house furnished the cue to the guests, who rivaled each other in flattery. The fare was exquisite, and the hostess personally attended to the smallest details, so that Victor Hugo and his friends might enjoy all the refinements and luxuries of wealthy living.

"Between this agreeable mansion and Hauteville House, the contrast was striking. At the family residence a *régime* of strictest economy prevailed, by order of the master. At the mansion of his 'left-hand wife' (*'épouse de la main gauche'*) no expenses were spared; good fare and the most expensive wines made everybody gay and satisfied. Madame Drouet herself took a hand, when necessary, and Victor Hugo found beneath her hospitable roof a *cuisine* that pleased his palate much better than the equivocal fish and doubtful meat cooked with red pepper and vinegar by the greedy old Briton servant."

Madame Hugo was cut off from all these gaieties, and used to stay at home mournfully recounting to her friends the story of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

her youth, her love, her marriage, the first struggles of the poet, and his successes. In the old days, she would say, "everything was brightened by youth and hope; but now—" She used to tell, too, of her husband's first departures from his marital vows, and of how she—"the offended wife"—"begged on her knees for the mercy of an offended husband."

The immoral qualities in Victor Hugo's nature, M. Chenay maintains, were manifest in several other traits of his character. If we are to believe the writer, Hugo was an extraordinarily niggardly and avaricious man. On the day on which the novelist received 300,000 francs for the manuscript of "Les Misérables," a life-long friend was in dire need. But Hugo "took the cash and piously forwarded the last penny of it to the Bank of Belgium, where he already had an account and of which he afterward became a director." On another occasion, when his daughter Adele was about to get married, he opposed the match because, as his friends averred, he was unwilling to give her a dowry. In fact, according to M. Chenay, the poet never gave a farthing unless he expected a return of some kind. We quote again:

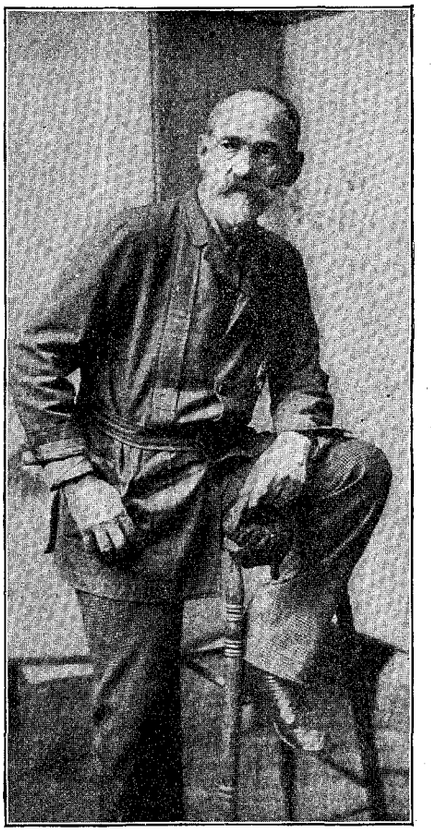
"His subscription to the Lamartine fund, the gift to the woman Doize, and the gratuities to omnibus-drivers were all donations for effect. Money thus disbursed was money well invested, because the generosity of the giver was celebrated with orchestral accompaniment by his numerous friends, each one of whom added to the story and paved the way for a final apotheosis! Besides, it increased the sale of his books."

M. Chenay concludes his article by stating that if Victor Hugo was "an illustrious relative of whom his family could well be proud, he really had no affection for his own people; and his egotism has become a matter of history."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE FIRST OF AMERICAN SCULPTORS."

THE name of J. Q. A. Ward came into special prominence at the time of the erection of the Dewey Arch in New York on account of his contribution to that structure of the Sea-Piece which formed its crowning feature. This group, as is pointed out by Mr. Russell Sturgis in *Scribner's Magazine* (October), is only one of a long list of artistic works of a very high order of merit which have come from Mr. Ward's hands. Among his most notable achievements may be mentioned the Washington statue, on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building, New York; the Henry Ward Beecher statue, in front of the City Hall, Brooklyn; the Horace Greeley statue, in front of *The Tribune* building, New York; the Lafayette monument, in Burlington, Vt.; and the monuments to Garfield and to General George Henry Thomas, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Sturgis writes:

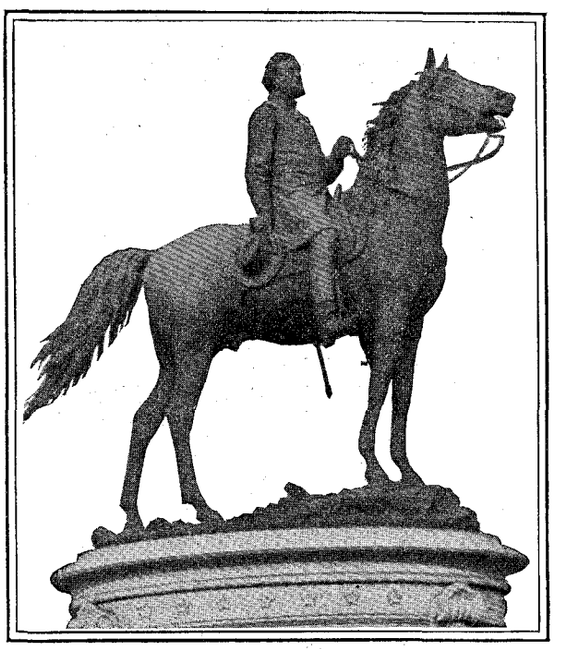
"There are some of Ward's works which are of minor importance, . . . but there is in them all a trait which, shown more plainly in one than in another, is yet the special characteristic of Ward's minor as well as of his greater work, a noble simplicity, avoiding on the one hand the domestic, or pious, or patriotic sentimentality which disfigures so very much modern sculpture; avoiding on the other hand the picturesque, or more accurately the painter-like, treatment which is very common in the work of even the ablest men of the time, and which aids greatly in the gaining of popular applause. And here is the place to speak of a singular grace and charm in Ward's work, and that is his gift at fitting the clothes to the person where clothes are absolutely necessary to the design. Like every sculptor who is worthy of the name, Ward cares primarily for the nude, that is to say, for the body itself, and will put that which should properly be called drapery, or that which is evidently to be called modern realistic clothing—will put it upon his figures in such a way as to insist upon the bodily structure which lies below. This is extremely noticeable in his finest work—in the Lafayette statue at Burlington; in the Washington of Wall Street, in the figures on the pedestal of the Beecher statue."



J. Q. A. WARD.

One of the most distinctive and famous of Mr. Ward's statues is that of Horace Greeley—"a very unusual composition," as Mr. Sturgis remarks. Of this statue he says further:

"The problem was, of course, to treat the odd-looking figure, the moon-like face with its loose fringe of white beard, the slovenly and queer exterior which attracted every one's attention in the street, in such a way as to preserve some sculpturesque interest; and at the same time to place the figure beneath a very deep arch in a thick wall and backed up in the awkwardest possible way by a huge window. The disposition of the figure in a low armchair, leaning forward, holding a manuscript but looking out above it as if intently considering the subject contained in the written paper, with rounded back, with advanced head; and the whole of this low and broad mass raised upon a high pedestal so as to be well out of the way of passers-by on the neighboring sidewalk—all this is managed with perfect harmony of result, with entire correspondence of means to end: with a result as fortunate as the circumstances could possibly allow."



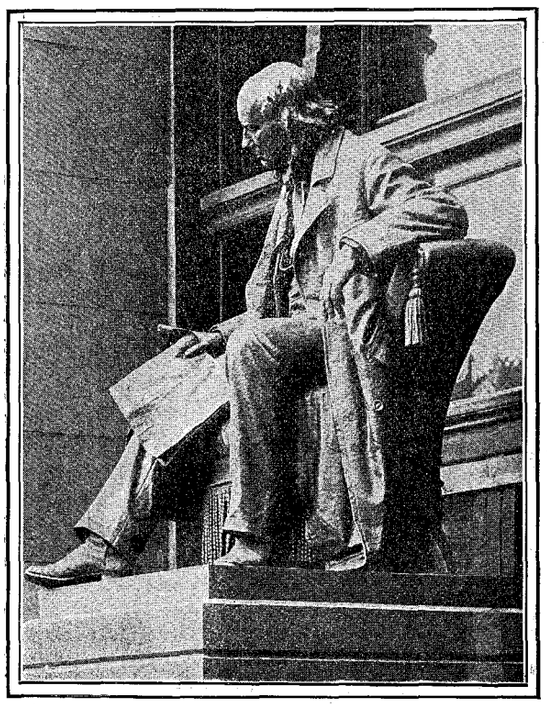
STATUE OF GENERAL THOMAS IN WASHINGTON.

Another piece strongly reflecting the sculptor's personality is the Thomas monument, in Wash-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ington. This is the only equestrian statue that Mr. Ward has yet finished, tho two others are now in the course of development. Says Mr. Sturgis:

"The predominant importance of the horse in every equestrian statue is something to reckon with always. In this case, Thomas's seat on horseback, the attitude and carriage of the



GREELEY STATUE, IN FRONT OF "TRIBUNE" OFFICE, NEW YORK.

body, are all of them vouched for as characteristic by those who knew the original; and concerning this position of the man and the movement of the horse itself there is a remark to make which is of some artistic interest. The present writer, in speaking to Ward of a certain enjoyment found in the free movement of the horse, the vigorous action of the still-standing creature as it moves its head and neck, interested, excited, all but frightened by what it sees—was told plainly that that admired freedom of the beast was characteristic of the combination, Thomas on his horse, and would never have been permitted to another combination, such as a mounted General Sheridan. An equestrian statue of Sheridan is one of the two which are spoken of above as in course of preparation. Well, Sheridan was a horseman; so was Grant; neither of them would have ever so held his horse that the creature could have turned its head about. Either of those equestrians would instinctively and without the slightest effort or conscious control have so held his horse that the man and the beast would have been one, the horse under continuous and never-relaxed control. Thomas, on the other hand, a fair rider but not essentially what is poetically called a 'centaur,' is characteristically represented as allowing his horse to take care of himself, within certain limits. To the writer this seems a most interesting statement and one characteristic of Ward's way of doing his business as a portrait sculptor. . . . We find a similar kind of advanced and noble naturalism in other than portrait work by this artist."

Simplicity of pose and quietness of gesture, declares the writer, have ever been prominent features in all Mr. Ward's work. He has never "played to the gallery." In the important matter of "constructional, expressional, and harmonized design in the placing and grouping of human figures" he is "the first of American sculptors." Furthermore:

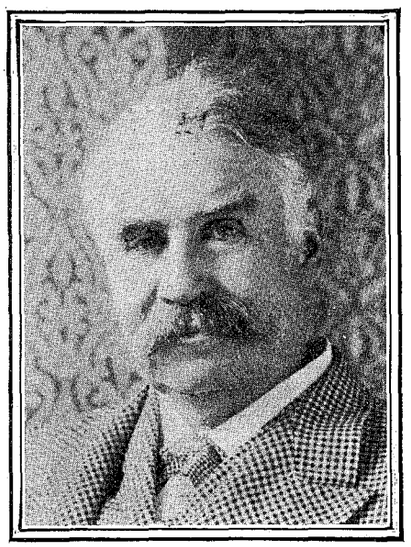
"He is successful where some of our best men, and some of the ablest Frenchmen, too, are least fortunate; and it is a most interesting fact that he comes of a generation not strong in the artistic side of art. He grew up among men who were anything rather than able designers. Of painters whose names will live and whose work is lastingly precious, Martin, La Farge, and Homer are five and six years his juniors, Inness five years his senior; while it is hard to think of another greatly artistic painter of the time except the wholly exceptional La Farge. None of the older sculptors are to be compared with him in achievement. In the case of the few very able men of that early generation there is the immense advantage, the delight to the student, of finding work done without academic teaching and in surroundings extremely unfavorable. There is no art quite so pure and so instructive as that."

Mr. Ward is now at work upon "his greatest task, and the most formidable piece of combined sculpture yet undertaken in America"—the pediment for the Stock Exchange Building, in Broad Street, New York.

THE GENESIS OF GILBERT'S "PATIENCE."

"PATIENCE, or Bunthorne's Bride," has long occupied an almost classic place among comic operas. Its "catchy" airs and keen satire have provided amusement and entertainment for more than one generation. The text of the opera has not heretofore been obtainable in convenient form, and an American publishing house (Doubleday, Page & Co.) now print it in book form, by arrangement with Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the author, who has revised it for this purpose and written an Introduction. In this Introduction, Mr. Gilbert tells—for the first time, so far as we know—the story of its genesis, whereby we get an interesting glimpse into his literary workshop. He writes as follows:

"The genesis of 'Patience' is to be found in the 'Bab Ballad' called 'The Rival Curates.' In the original draft of the Manuscript of my play Reginald Bunthorne and Archibald Grosvenor were two clergymen belonging to adjoining parishes, as in the ballad, and the Reverend Mr. Bunthorne was attended by a team of enthusiastic lady worshipers who had been fascinated by the lamb-like meekness of his demeanor. In the course of the piece this body of devotees, having discovered that the Reverend Mr. Grosvenor was even meeker than Mr. Bunthorne, transferred their affections, *en bloc*, to Mr. Grosvenor, one admirer only, Lady Jane, remaining faithful to Mr. Bunthorne. Enraged at this successful opposition, Mr. Bunthorne commissioned Lady Jane to go to Mr. Grosvenor and explain to him, in the fiercest and most uncompromising terms, that unless he abandoned at once his blameless attitude, and forthwith became a reckless and unconventional renegade, holding the broadest possible views of his duties as a clergyman, the consequences to him would be of the most painful and humiliating description. Lady Jane faithfully and successfully discharged this mission (entrusted in the ballad to the sexton and the beadle), and Mr. Grosvenor, who had no real sympathy with an attitude that only an overwhelming sense of duty had compelled him to adopt, joyfully acceded to Bunthorne's requirements, satisfying his conscience with the excuse that his wholesale violation of clerical proprieties was the effect of an irresistible *force majeure*. A



MR. W. S. GILBERT.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

body of dragoons was introduced who, having endeavored in vain to divert the attention of the young ladies from the fascinating curates, determined at length to 'take orders,' and, having done so, were rewarded for their enterprising *volte face* by the ladies who had in the mean time become thoroughly disgusted with the conduct of the adored curates.

"While I was engaged upon the construction of this plot, I became uneasy at the thought of the danger I was incurring by dealing so freely with members of the clerical order, and I felt myself crippled at every turn by the necessity of protecting myself from a charge of irreverence. So I cast about for a group of personages who should fit, more or less neatly, into the plot as already devised, and who should allow me a freer hand in making them amusing to my audiences. At that time the so-called 'esthetic craze' was just becoming popular, mainly owing to the late Mr. Du Maurier's admirable pictorial satires in *Punch*. As I lay awake one night, worrying over the difficulties that I had prepared for myself, the idea suddenly flashed upon me that if I made Bunthorne and Grosvenor a couple of yearning 'esthetics' and the young ladies their ardent admirers, all anxieties as to the consequences of making them extremely ridiculous would be at once overcome. Elated at the idea, I ran down at once to my library, and in an hour or so I had entirely rearranged the piece upon a secure and satisfactory basis. The 'esthetes' were accepted without hesitation by the public, and the piece ran for about two years. When it was revived after a lapse of nineteen years, the 'esthetic craze' was as dead as Queen Anne, and no little anxiety was felt by the management of the Savoy Theater as to how the piece would be received. However, we were not a little surprised and relieved to find that the allusions to the absurdities formerly connected with the mania had lost nothing of their normal significance. The revival ran merrily for eight months."

AS TO STUDENTS' USE OF "PONIES."

THE announcement of the Hamilton College faculty that hereafter any student at that institution found guilty of using an English translation in the preparation of his "language lesson" will be suspended for the first offense, and expelled for the second, brings up for discussion an old, but ever interesting, problem. What place, if any, has the "pony," or English translation, in the curriculum of the schoolboy and college student? Is the use of such a translation beneficial or detrimental in the acquirement of a foreign language? Judging from the newspaper comment which the Hamilton College incident has evoked, it would appear that the older and more conservative views that used to be held on this subject are losing favor. Says the Springfield *Republican:*

"On the one side there are many who hold that the most rapid and effective way to acquire a mastery of a foreign language is to go at a text with the help of a translation, and in this way to read fluently as much as possible, leaning more and more lightly on the crutch as the vocabulary and idioms become more familiar. A variation of the same idea is to take some text already familiar, like well-known chapters from the New Testament, a practise which has been followed by many eminent linguists. At the other extreme is the theory of the schoolmasters who look upon a Greek or a Latin text as a Chinese puzzle, to be solved only in the legitimate way, and regard results as of much less consequence than method. So long as the pupil gets the discipline of digging out a translation word by word from the dictionary, they take no trouble as to whether he learns the language. It is pedants of this sort who have brought the use of translations of Greek and Latin into such contumely that a professor who recently edited what purported to be a popular course in the classic literatures explained that he had not given full translations for fear that they might be used as 'cribs' by college students. This position is no longer tenable, and it is to be said that the more progressive the method of linguistic instruction is the less important becomes the matter of the use of 'ponies.'

The New York *Sun* declares that "a good translation is getting to be a necessary part of a really satisfactory edition of a Greek or Latin author"; and the New York *Times* says:

"Quite apart from the question whether prohibition does prohibit comes, in a case like this, the question whether prohibition 'ought' to prohibit. It is in effect the question whether a perfectly earnest, perfectly high-minded, perfectly conscientious student, utterly and singly desirous to acquire a knowledge of a foreign language, living or dead, would make use of the assistance that ponies give him, or would not. To this question there can really be but one answer, and that is the affirmative. Of course he would. Every mature student of a foreign language whose desire is to gain a working knowledge of that language does in fact use all the labor-saving devices to that end that Providence and nature and the makers of translations have put into his hands. He finds no virtue whatever in the process of turning over dictionaries to find the meaning of a word which he could find in a second by consulting his pony. And what the mature student does as a matter of course why should not the undergraduate student be equally allowed to do? The faculty of Hamilton appear to think that the hurried student, when he looks up the dictionary definition of a word, will hunt through all the other dictionary definitions, which amount often to whole treatises on the words in question, and that the treatises will remain indelibly stamped upon his memory. Saving their presences, that is bosh. What he looks for is some meaning that will fit the sense of the word as he finds it, and enable him to translate the passage in which it occurs. It will take more of his time to find that out from the dictionary than from the pony. Therefore, says common sense, use the pony. Therefore, say the faculty of Hamilton, use the dictionary, under penalties.

"Again, a single word which offers inflectional or other difficulties may present such an obstacle to the earnest student as to bring him to a standstill. The case is one in which the earnest student would be entitled to consult his teacher, and the teacher, if he were worth his salt, would be glad to be consulted. But it is also one in which the always consultable pony answers every purpose of the incarnate teacher, and can be consulted at the minimum of expense to one party, and at no expense at all to the other. Why should the earnest student be deprived of the benefit of this most excellent device?"

On the other hand, a correspondent of the New York *Times* takes serious objection to this argument, on the ground that it does not differentiate between "the reading of translations apart from the original text for the sake of the thought" and "the use of them to make easy the reading of that text when one is supposed to be mainly concerned with the latter." He writes:

"The former is an intelligible proceeding, and it has the support of Emerson's work and example. He said he rarely read any foreign work in the original when he could obtain a good translation.

"But this is a very different matter from sitting down to a foreign classic, ancient or modern, and pretending to read it in the original for the sake of the language itself and its discipline as a linguistic exercise, as well as to recognize the niceties of thought which elude all translation. To this there is nothing more fatal than the use of translations, and it is safe to say that no one ever became a Greek or Latin scholar, that is, master of the language as such, who read his texts leaning on the crutches of translations. Swimming on bladders (like the great Cardinal) in a sea of glory (?), they dare not venture beyond their depth, or, venturing, their high-blown pride breaks under them and leaves them to the mercy of the deep waters.

"It is the handling of the dictionary—it may be only a vocabulary prefixed to the page of text; *i.e.*, interweaving of meanings—and then the wrestling to unravel the text, to put the separate word-meanings together into an intelligible and defensible clause or sentence, which insures at last—if that is what we are after—a mastery of the language as such.

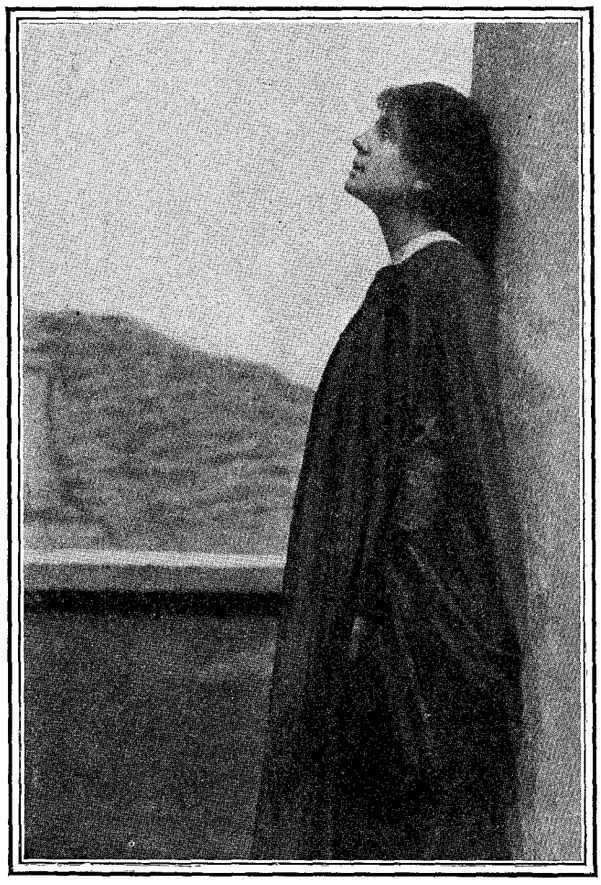
"Let us drop either the text or the translation, for they do not go together. The reading of the text with translation in hand is a lazy device for cheating ourselves, and is on a par with the pestilent proposals, now so common, to make sermonizing easy and to kill all pulpit originality by the various offers of skeletons and heads of sermons. One difficult sentence in a foreign tongue wrestled with 'to a finish' is worth pages hobbled through on crutches."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ELEONORA DUSE'S RETURN TO AMERICA.

MADAME ELEONORA DUSE opened her third American tour, at the Tremont Theater, Boston, with the first performance in this country of Gabriele d'Annunzio's tragedy, "La Gioconda." The Boston papers devote considerable space to this notable dramatic event, and agree in declaring that Madame Duse's talents are as potent as ever. "There is no trace," declares the Boston *Advertiser*, "of the lassitude evident in her last American tour. From her opening scene to the pitiful finale, she swayed her audience." The Boston *Herald* gives the following account of the play:

"The central idea of 'Gioconda' is not at all new, tho the dramatic development of the idea abounds in novelties. Lucio Settala, a Florentine sculptor, has two lady-loves—his wedded wife, Silvia, and Gioconda Dianti, his model. His wife is a woman of singular elevation and beauty of nature, and of rare breadth and sweetness of spirit. She has a sound, well-balanced temperament; but she is thoroughly feminine, and there is not even a hint that she does not love her husband to the point of passionate fervor. What sort of a soul Gioconda possesses is scarcely intimated, unless the third act is to be accepted as revealing a woman of enormous pride, possessed by a self-sufficient, devouring passion for the sculptor, which turns to malicious and resentful rage when she believes herself to be rejected. Her power over him flows from another source. Before the play begins, the wife has been subjected to a terrible ordeal. Lucio, in a paroxysm of disgust with himself and with the intolerable strain of his spirit in his relations with the two women, has attempted suicide. With infinite patience and loyalty his wife has restored him to life and health, not even wounding him with reproaches; and, soon after the scene opens the couple seem to be united, Lucio recognizing in his wife an angel of love and goodness, to whom he and all his life and talents are forever bound.



ELEONORA DUSE IN "LA GIOCONDA."

"But the figure of Gioconda menaces in the background. Lucio shows signs of wavering. In the sculptor's study the wife confronts the mistress in a scene of great force, wherein each attacks the other and defends herself. The wife, under the pressure of Gioconda's scorn and assurance, yields to a sudden temptation to lie, and invents a message of dismissal from her husband to his model. In a paroxysm of fury, Gioconda attempts to destroy the sculptor's last great incomplete work, which she had hitherto preserved by wetting the clay. The wife intervenes, and the statue, falling upon her hands, crushes them utterly, the clay being saved at this terrible price. . . . And, the anguish of the wife, which has been described, having been reached, what then? Why, nothing, of course. No solution or attempt at a solution. Gioconda stands silent by the side of Lucio, who is left distracted, vague, with no apparent chance of restitution to sense or decency; and the heroic wife, having accomplished naught by her sacrifice, ends the play with a passage of horror over the loss of her amputated hands, in an interview with her little daughter. This is the right logic of the drama, its climax in chaos and utter darkness."

Mr. William F. Apthorp, the critic of the Boston *Transcript*, regards "La Gioconda" as a remarkable work both on its literary and dramatic sides—"a problem play artistically treated." He says further:

"I suppose there will be some people to call the play immoral. Truly, Lucio Settala does not act as a moral man should; he even goes to the point of showing the blackest ingratitude to his noble wife, let alone the quite commonplace wrongness of his leaving her for another woman, presumably vastly her inferior. But moral plays do not absolutely need to be modeled upon the 'do-right-and-get-a-ginger-nut' pattern; a play which shows forth clearly a psychological fact is moral *propter hoc*. And, if any moralist objects (as every moralist must) that Lucio does exceedingly wrong, the only answer is that that is the sort of man that creates great statues in the twentieth century. Take a man with the genius to thumb clay into immortal shapes, he will give himself every best opportunity he can find to mold the best shapes in clay he can—whether that opportunity comes in the shape of three years at the Beaux-Arts, or of a woman 'with a thousand statues' descryable in her figure. This is a psychological truth; and, as Zola says, truth is always moral!"

Of Madame Duse's part in this drama the same writer says:

"Mme. Duse herself reminds me of what her only great living compeer and rival once said of her; it was said in private, to be sure, but there is no harm in repeating it: 'Voyez la Duse,' said the divine Sarah, one evening, 'elle ne fait que penser; elle pense et elle pense et elle pense; elle pense à tout, et à tout propos—et c'est là une belle partie de sa grandeur!' (Take la Duse; she does nothing but think; she thinks and thinks and thinks; she thinks of everything and about everything, and there you have a good part of her greatness!) To me one of the most wonderful points in Mme. Duse's Silvia Settalla, perhaps the most wonderful of all, was her composition of the part; her embodied mental grasp of the character as affected by the situation. . . . 'Adequate' is an adjective much misused in contemporary dramatic criticism; it is too often used when the critic can think of no other word to cover up doleful mediocrity, with the result that it oftener means 'mildly inadequate' than not. But, in its true meaning, it is the most highly appreciative epithet that can be bestowed upon an actor; to be 'adequate' is to be just right. There is no such thing in art as being better than necessary; to be good enough is the highest any artist can aspire to. And, in this instance, I think d'Annunzio himself must find Mme. Duse adequate."

Madame Duse is playing with her own Italian company, and expects to visit the principal American cities before her return. Her repertoire consists of d'Annunzio's plays, and includes "La Citta Mort" and "Francesca da Rimini."

MR. GLADSTONE'S valuable collection of books has been permanently housed in a library at Hawarden, which was erected as a national memorial at a cost of $50,000, and was opened a few days ago by Earl Spencer and Andrew Carnegie.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ASTRONOMY FROM A BALLOON.

FRENCH aeronauts are seriously proposing the use of captive balloons as astronomical observatories, and they have plausible reasons to urge in behalf of this plan, chief among which is the possibility of getting above the clouds and so securing continuity of observation for long periods, which in certain cases is of great importance. In *La Science Illustrée* (September 27), M. W. de Fonvielle discusses this balloon plan as follows:

"It is proposed to make nocturnal ascensions in the nights near full moon to study the firmament in a clear sky, either with the unaided eye or better with the aid of field-glasses of considerable power. As the number of radiants already known and catalogued reaches several hundred, we may then, proceeding at random, but in a perfectly clear sky, discover phenomena that would escape astronomers who remain on the earth's surface, such as the appearance of remarkable meteors, temporary stars, comets, etc.

"This would be an application of the method employed by the Egyptians, who acted on the principle that the sky should never be left alone. They caused it to be observed continuously by a watchman placed on the temple that served as an observatory, who signaled at once to the sanctuary all the phenomena that he witnessed. The watchman of the twentieth century should be placed in the basket of an aerostat. When we realize the immense number of noteworthy celestial objects reported to professional astronomers by travelers, pedestrians, and peasants, it is impossible not to recognize the fact that this method ought to be extremely fertile, and that in the end it will convert even those astronomers who are most determined never to trust their fortunes to the car of a balloon.

"This year the night of November 28 is near the new moon and consequently may be usefully selected for this kind of observations. Fourteen years ago, on November 28, a meteor swarm of great brilliancy was seen in the region of the heavens where Biela's comet should have appeared. A careful search in air of irreproachable purity should enable us to discover whether this mysterious swarm has disappeared or whether it still persists, as several astronomers suppose. If it should be rediscovered, it would be a great triumph for astronomy.

"In the last months of 1902 there are two eclipses, a partial one of the sun and a total one of the moon. These two phenomena are the more interesting to observe from a balloon, in that both are visible at Paris in exceptional and similar circumstances. Both moon and sun will set while eclipsed. It would be curious to see how much the elevation of the place of observation retards the setting of either body. This study would be especially curious in the case of the sun, whose eclipse may be observed with great clearness. . . . The observation of lunar eclipses is not susceptible of nearly as much precision as those of the sun, but it would be very curious to obtain the series and succession of tints, and to see whether the moon really disappears in the middle of the totality. Besides, the light of the moon being removed, the influence of this on the visibility of shooting-stars and other luminous phenomena could be noted.

"Finally, on September 4, the Paris Observatory received news of the discovery of a comet in the constellation Perseus.

"This comet was seen at the same time at the Marseilles Observatory. It has a tail and a very definite nucleus. If this new body assumes the importance that is expected, for it is yet at a great distance from the sun, it will be well to observe it from a balloon in order to study, as was done in the case of the comet of 1882, the changes of form in the tail. This can only be accomplished by following the comet continuously, as may be done in the pure air of high altitudes, where the clouds so common in our climate are absent. It goes without saying that these different excursions should be undertaken experimentally, and that consequently we should not try at present to introduce into the construction of aerostats the modifications that would make them most convenient for the proposed purpose. Likewise, altho we must ultimately devise special instruments for this kind of observation, it would be premature to do this so long as balloons are not generally used for astronomical investigation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BABYLONIANS AS MATHEMATICIANS.

THAT the Babylonian astronomers of 2300 B.C. were in some respects as proficient as the astronomers of to-day is the assertion of Prof. Hermann V. Hilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has just returned from excavating the buried cities of Nippur. Professor Hilprecht believes that facts just discovered will compel us to revise traditional notions of Babylonian culture. Says *The Commercial Advertiser* (New York, October 6), in an editorial notice of these excavations:

"The Babylonians were, Professor Hilprecht declares, far more advanced in science than commonly supposed, and when the 23,000 old tablets found by him are deciphered their contents will altogether change the ideas of the world regarding the state of civilization and knowledge of that early people. The facts already discovered are of sufficient interest to warrant high expectations as to the future.

"Nippur, which has engaged the attention of archeologists for several years, Professor Hilprecht finds to be a collection of sixteen cities, one built above the other, and the lower of these have not yet been reached. The importance of the tablets brought to this country is in the fact that the buried temple from which they were taken was, according to the custom of the earlier days, a repository of all kinds of learning. It was school and college as well as place of religious worship, and the temple library is, therefore, an epitome of Babylonian civilization. When it is deciphered we shall have such a picture of ancient civilization, such an exhibit of origins, as has never before been given, for no such single collection has ever before been found dating so far back and at the same time so complete and varied.

"The deciphering of the inscriptions on these tablets, Professor Hilprecht declares, will be very difficult, for they must not only be translated, but the alphabet which is the key to the translation must be discovered. He says, however, that what has been thus far done gives a glimpse of the marvels that await us. For example, on one tablet there were minute astronomical calculations as to the constellation Scorpion, and the places and movements of the stars were so accurately described that the astronomers of that time, 2300 B.C., were in some respects as proficient as those of to-day.

"It seems that the reputation of the early Babylonians as mathematicians was very much underrated. Whereas our multiplication tables stop at 12, the Babylonian tables went as far as 60. The scientific workers in those days had the desire and the means of obtaining swift and large conclusions in numbers, and their system of extended tables, particularly in astronomy, where the results of multiplications of 1,300 by 1,300 are seen, is a veritable mathematical marvel.

"Not only in science, but in languages, the Babylonian children, even in schools of the lower grade, were compelled to master two—the one a learned, the other a colloquial tongue. What further wonders of mental acquisition there were remains to be seen, and doubtless will be seen when the deciphering is completed. Professor Hilprecht is expected to return in a short time to resume his excavations, and there is little doubt that the grand archeological task which has fallen to him will be brought to a successful conclusion. Rich in material for investigation as he is already, he will be much richer when the task is ended. The lowest city of buried Nippur will have ancient and surprising revelations."

How to Get Rid of Smoke.—The recent enforced use of soft coal in so many places where it is usually a rarity gives point to a discussion of smoke-abatement held at a recent congress of the Sanitary Institute, at Manchester, England. *Engineering* reports the remarks of one of the speakers, W. N. Shaw, as follows:

"He drew an interesting parallel between the treatment of smoke and the disposal of sewage, and stated that in London nearly a million tons of sewage were removed day by day from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

about 600,000 houses, averaging about a ton and one-half for each house. At the same time, each day in winter each house throws into the atmosphere on the average, perhaps, ten tons of smoke-laden air, or a total of 5,000,000 tons of smoke-laden air for the inhabited houses of London per day. That was his estimate of the amount of refuse which is thrown into the London atmosphere. The actual weight of solid soot was uncertain, but might, in the worst cases, amount to nearly three per cent. of the coal consumed. The houses of London probably get rid of 300 tons of refuse per day by throwing it up the chimney. The difference between the removal of smoke and the removal of sewage lay in the fact that the sewage went down, while the smoke went up. The author did not suppose it was possible to establish a few main drains for smoky air, as a rough calculation had shown that for London this would require some forty tunnels of the size of the underground railway tunnels. The system, however, might be applied on a small scale. A single block of houses might have means for drawing off smoke from all its fires into a chamber, where it could be treated to remove the soot. Some years ago Sir Oliver Lodge showed experiments of the deposition of smoke in a closed chamber by means of electricity. It is suggested that further work in this direction might give some valuable results. Mr. Peter Spencer's proposal for the erection of municipal chimneys was mentioned, and the author expressed the confident opinion that the science of the twentieth century could give as satisfactory an answer to the question of the treatment of smoke as the science of the nineteenth had given to the treatment of sewage."

AMERICAN RAILROADS AS SEEN BY A BRITON.

TECHNICAL journals are devoting some attention to the recently published report on American railroads of Col. W. B. Constable, manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in India, who was sent over to examine the working of our railroads in the year 1901. The report is said by *The Scientific American* to be "characterized by well-considered criticism," and to show that the author was well qualified for his task. The same journal goes on to comment on some of Colonel Constable's criticisms as follows:

"With regard to the track, he thinks that our method of laying rails with broken joints, that is to say, with the joint of one rail immediately opposite the center of the other rail, is peculiar to this country; and while we differ from the rest of the world in this respect, he presumes that we have the best of reasons for the practise. He commends our use of from 2,500 to 3,050 cross-ties per mile of track, as compared with the 1,760 to 2,000 ties per mile used in India and England, since it can not be questioned that the greater number of ties gives a smoother and stronger track. He also commends our shorter and narrower platforms as being cheaper than those used in India, and he would imitate us in permitting level crossings at small stations, claiming that the Indian practise of requiring overhead bridges at the small stations is too costly. . . . He considers with much reason that our fencing is wretchedly poor; and that while the roadbed is often indifferent, the lavish use of cross-ties, as above referred to, compensates its defects, while the great length and weight of our cars conduce to their comfortable riding compared with the roughness of the smaller cars on Indian roads. The great Southern Terminal station of Boston is considered by Colonel Constable to be the finest station in the world, a conclusion in which we think he is perfectly correct. . . . He was very favorably impressed by the use of automatic block signals in this country, and he has no doubt that English roads will ultimately adopt some form of automatic system, which will also be found indispensable in such large cities as Calcutta, Bengal, and Madras.

"To the New York Central road he gives credit for having the best railroad joints that he found anywhere in the United States, and the criticism is well made. The New York Central have always used three tie-joints, that is, joints with a tie near the end of each rail, and an additional tie immediately below the joint. This ample bearing, combined with the use of long six-bolt angle bars, has given a joint which, when it is kept in good condition, is so smooth as to be inaudible to passengers riding on the cars. It is curious to note that the critic was struck, as many every-day passengers have been, with the difference between the joints on the New York Central and on the New Haven lines. On the latter road short four-bolt angle-bars are used with a single tie at each rail end, and none immediately beneath the joint. As a consequence the joints are generally low, a point which did not escape the eye of this critic. He was favorably impressed with the American rails, which he characterizes as being heavy, tough, stiff, of great tensile strength, and with a broad head. He himself has always been an advocate of the heavy rail section, and he considers that he found a strong indorsement of his views in the good results obtained from their use in this country."

ALCOHOLISM BY BREATHING.

THAT continued breathing of the air of warehouses or other places where alcoholic liquors are stored may be injurious, is the assertion of a writer in *The Lancet* (London, October 4). Says that paper:

"It is well known, of course, that where wines and spirits are stored there is invariably a sort of alcoholic smell, and it has been stated that a walk through the cellars at the London Docks, where large quantities of spirits are stored, has at first a peculiarly stimulating effect followed by depression and headache and nausea. In the same way the stranger on his first visit to the great sherry bodegas in the south of Spain experiences at first a decided sense of exhilaration with quickening of the pulse, followed by a narcotic effect, a feeling of languor, and headache. In the great brandy stores at Cognac, again, to some people the air is sickening.

"It might be naturally expected that the more volatile constituents of wines and spirits would be the first to evaporate into the air and possibly the volatile ethers would thus prevail. We have heard it said that the effect of inhaling the air of the sherry vaults is more marked than when other spirituous liquids are kept in the store. It is, of course, well known that sherry is a highly ethereal wine. There would, therefore, appear to be some ground for concluding that when air is impregnated with the volatile vapors of spirits or wines it has a marked effect upon health. Whether this effect would be pronounced or not upon those inhaling the air day by day does not appear to have been ascertained with certainty. It is probable, however, that at any rate some slight deterioration of health would take place. It is pretty commonly asserted that publicans and barmaids experience ill-effects from the constant inhalation of an alcohol-contaminated air, but their environment, of course, provides a combination of unhealthy factors. According to an examination made of the air of a distillery it would appear that no less than an ounce of proof spirit or half an ounce of absolute alcohol may be present in five cubic feet of air. It is obvious from this result, we think, that a very appreciable amount of alcohol would be inhaled during a stay, say, of eight hours in such air. And since the alcohol by the medium of the lungs would rapidly gain access to the circulation, the conclusion must be in favor of the view that such air would in the long run be detrimental to health, and therefore that in such a case special arrangements for particularly efficient ventilation are indicated."

Antiquity and Frequency of Appendicitis.—This disease is by no means new, if we are to credit the researches of a Frenchman, M. Lannelongue, who claims to have discovered that cases of it existed in Egypt under the Pharaohs. Says the *Revue Scientifique*:

"It has long been confused with peritonitis, typhlitis, intestinal catarrh, and with diseases of the liver, kidneys, and ovaries. At the Trousseau Hospital from 1885 to 1889 there were noted 470 cases of peritonitis. From 1895 to 1899, in the same hospital, after appendicitis had become recognized, there were 443 cases of it—about the same number. Appendicitis is thus not any more frequent than in the days when it constituted a good part of the acute cases of peritonitis of unknown cause. Appendicitis is a microbian disease. . . . Its causes are numerous. . . . The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

influence of intestinal worms has been noted by Metchnikoff. 'These worms,' says M. Lannelongue, 'have been found by my colleague, M. Guilliod, in 128 cases, or thirty-five per cent. of those examined.' The worms may cause appendicitis by introducing into this organ the microbes with which their bodies are covered."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE proposed congress to regulate space telegraphy does not meet with the approval of *The Electrical World and Engineer*, which hints editorially that the motives that suggested it were not above suspicion. Says the writer:

"Those who would put under close governmental supervision 'natural monopolies' are welcome to what comfort they can find in a movement now on foot to curb wireless telegraphy, owing to its claim on the ether of the universe as a medium of transmission. The thought of a French message traversing the ether over and in German soil—or of a message proceeding from any source without bureaucratic supervision—was evidently disturbing to the Kaiser, and he has taken the initiative in a movement having for its object to bring the new art under international governmental control. One can readily agree with the German Government, which has taken up the matter so seriously, that wireless telegraphy most nearly approaches to what has been vaguely denominated by the term 'natural monopoly,' and reasonably admits of some international control; but we have a suspicion that had Slaby instead of Marconi controlled the new art, the German representations made to other states would probably have been confined to the political and maritime aspects of the question, and such great concern would not be manifest in relation to the plans of the Marconi Company, which are pronounced as threatening a commercial monopoly. Moreover, if Professor Slaby, who appears to be very close to the German Government, has really perfected a practical system of syntonic wireless telegraphy as is claimed, that part of the representations set forth which relates to interference loses in considerable part its force.

"As reported by a correspondent of the London *Times*, the German Government has invited England, France, Russia, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and the United States to make arrangements for a meeting of delegates to provide for an international congress on the subject of wireless telegraphy. The principal work of the proposed congress will be to draw up rules settling the conditions under which the establishment of stations for wireless telegraphy shall be allowed, and the ultimate cooperation of all maritime states is contemplated. It is announced that the proposal of the German Government has been met in a friendly spirit by the governments interested, and that the appointment of delegates by these Powers may be anticipated in the near future. It must be admitted that in the present state of the art the matter of interference—either with or without design—is a vital one, and to this extent some agreement may be advisable among the nations of the world, particularly as concerns maritime wireless telegraphy. It may be recalled that at the time of one of the yacht races off New York, the wireless telegraph service was rendered almost entirely useless, owing, it was charged, to interference set up by one of the wireless companies. It is sincerely to be hoped, however, that any regulation that may be decided upon at the proposed conference will be confined to the narrowest possible compass consistent with the object to derive for the public the greatest possible benefit from the new art. Governmental regulation is always an evil only to be excused on the score of tending to the prevention of a greater evil. The manner in which electrical development in Great Britain has been trammeled by regulations laid down in the early days of the art is an object-lesson that should not escape those who would lay down regulations affecting an art which as yet is only in an embryo state of development."

Underground Watering of Vegetables.—The watering of plants from below has been tried for several years in the United States, according to *La Nature* (October 4). It says:

"Instead of applying the water on the surface of the ground, it is applied by conduits beneath the surface, at a depth varying with the nature of the plant. A faucet regulates the flow of water, which runs out from holes pierced at proper intervals in the pipes. The advantages are: 1, economy of water, since it does not evaporate as in surface watering; 2, the doing away with all manipulation; 3, dryness of the surface, which prevents worms from doing injury to the plants. But the important thing to know is whether this kind of watering is good for the plants or not. To solve this problem Messrs. Munson and Shepard cultivated at the same time two beds of radishes, watered respectively after the old and new methods. They found that the weight of the radishes watered underground was 14.5 per cent. greater than that of the others. Moreover, the proportion of the radishes of extra quality was sixteen per cent. greater."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Spread of Electric Heating.—Few realize the extent of the electric heating industry to-day. *The Electrical Review* (October 18) calls attention to the fact that the eleventh census reports show that sales of electric heating and cooking apparatus, and of rheostats, amounted in 1900 to over $1,186,000. Commenting, the same paper says:

"For 1901 these figures can probably be increased by twenty per cent. with a fair approximation of the truth. This is certainly a respectable showing and indicates a well-established industry. Further, it is stated upon good authority that there are now in use in this country 5,000 chafing-dishes, 50,000 heating-irons, and 150,000 car-heaters. A single hat factory in New Jersey is at present using 250 horse-power for electric-heating apparatus alone. But, surprising as these figures may be, they are far from what they should be. Electric-heating apparatus has so many distinctive advantages and can be used with so much better effect than other methods of heating that the question may be raised, Why has its application not been more general? . . . It seems evident that the electric power companies are not trying to build up this branch of their business. Electric heaters may be operated from a power circuit, and thus secure better rates than if attached to a lighting circuit. But even this still leaves a prohibitive cost for general use. Some concessions by the central stations are necessary if this industry is to flourish."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

SUGAR is doubtless a food; it is a food of great energy. But we must not abuse it, says the *Revue Scientifique*. "Why? . . . because, according to M. G. Bunge, the physiologist, pure cane-sugar is lacking in lime and iron. Now lime and iron are necessary to the organism. It is better to take the sugar in the form of legumes and fruits rich in hydrocarbons. And what is honey worth? Very little also; it has the same inconveniences—it also is wanting in lime and iron. It will be observed, however, that if we consider all the disadvantages which, according to the hygienists, attach to various foods, we shall find that it is almost impossible to get any nourishment at all, if we want to adjust our diet to scientific teaching!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"A FEW years ago, when liquid air was new, we were told it would revolutionize the power problem," says *Amateur Mechanics*. "A passenger-train was to run from New York to San Francisco on a barrel or two, and a small express wagon would haul enough in one load to take the largest steamer across the Atlantic. Now it is unknown outside of laboratories, and in fact only four universities in the country are equipped to make it. Careful tests last week at Cornell University demonstrated the fact that a one-horse-power engine working continuously for one hour could produce only enough liquid air, when converted into power, to run a one-horse-power engine one minute."

"VARIOUS schemes have been suggested from time to time for the practical utilization of the power exerted by the brisk lake breezes for which Chicago is famous among other things," says *The Scientific American*. "The latest in this line is the invention of Charles Wondries, of that city, who recently gave a public demonstration of a device invented by him. He makes use of the draft of a high chimney, and for the purpose of exhibiting his machine placed it in an abandoned stack at Riverside, a part of Chicago. Despite the fact that the chimney was declared unsafe, quite a number of persons ventured inside to witness the operation of his machine. A strong west wind was driving at the time, and it blew into the opening of a canvas chute at the base of the chimney. It was carried up with increasing velocity until it reached the top, where it was directed against the blades of two wheel-fans, which in turn drove a large flywheel. The power produced is said to depend on the height of the chimney. Wondries says he has been driving a sewing-machine at his home for six months by this means, using a very small stack."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

LITERARY FRANCE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

WHEN Ferdinand Brunetière became a convert to Roman Catholicism last year, it was remarked that the church had received no such important individual accession since the days of Newman. Brunetière's example has evidently proved contagious, for no less than three other eminent French litterateurs—François Coppée, Paul Bourget, and Joris Kahl Huysmans—have since entered the Roman Catholic fold. Paul Hervieu, Marcel Prévost, Henri de Regnier, and J. de Narfon, religious editor of the *Figaro*, are also members of this literary-religious group; and Leo Taxil, who has been imprisoned in the past for his pornographic writings, is now a member of the Jesuit order, using his literary talents to further the cause of religion.

François Coppée, in particular, has become prominently identified with the Roman Catholic cause, and during the recent clerical crisis in France he has been leading an active campaign against the Government's policy. In *La Revue de Lille*, the organ of the French Roman Catholic universities, M. Edouard Delpierre attempts to analyze the causes which have contributed to the conversion of this eminent academician and poet. Coppée, as he points out, is a very different type of man from the esthetic Huysmans, who, according to a story in the *Figaro*, could not make the good sisters of St. Francis understand that, during his sojourn in their convent, they ought to ring for his benefit the morning Angelus at 11 o'clock A.M. and the curfew an hour or so after midnight! Coppée has "come to God with all his soul," not only because he loves the true, the good, the beautiful, but also because he has "a sound mind and a generous heart." Suffering and pain—"La Bonne Souffrance" (to quote the title of one of his books)—also doubtless contributed to his conversion. Says M. Delpierre:

"During a recent severe illness, Coppée was brought face to face with death. There were no distractions in his chamber of pain. For long days he feared that he would not live, and the danger through which he passed left a profound impression upon him. He turned to the Christian religion, and accepted it. But this not without passionate prayers, serious meditations, and much reading of the Gospel. His love of pleasure, his sensuality, were subdued by Divine Grace. . . . He discovered that human science was deceptive and unable to give him any real inner strength. Human help failed him and seemed powerless to sustain him. He realized his own insignificance, and sought God with faith and idealism."

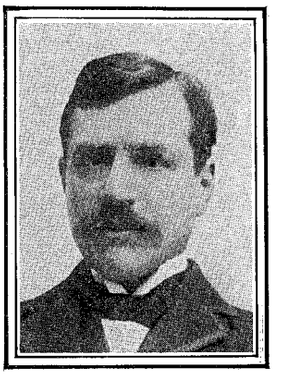
FRANÇOIS COPPÉE.

M. Coppée, declares the writer, has come into a new life since he accepted the Roman Catholic faith. His soul is completely satisfied by a religion which answers all questions and fulfils all his desires. We quote again:

"Coppée's conduct is now ruled by motives of generosity and self-sacrifice. His sufferings have made him sympathetic to all who suffer. With the strength of his eloquence and poetical genius he has entered the public arena under the impulse of religion and patriotism, caring little for his health and nothing for calumny and hatred. With the simplicity of a little child he has learned to say: 'Now I know God, the Infinite. The Gospel has revealed Him to me. He is the Father; He is my Father. I can speak to Him without fear. He listens to me.'"

In a very different spirit, Miss Hannah Lynch writes in *The Contemporary Review* of M. Paul Bourget's religious motives:

"The conversion of the sinner is at all times an edifying and comforting spectacle—it is fresh proof of the paradox that virtue is stable and vice fleeting; far be it from me to deny M. Bourget's integrity in his somewhat ostentatious and predicatory conversion, albeit I must own I am little edified by the converted sinner's complete lack of humility, by what I may without exaggeration call his spiritual arrogance, his intolerable impertinence to those who, never having sinned, have not known the need of conversion. For there is many an honest Jacobin (whom the converted M. Bourget despises and who shares his contempt along with the 'nefarious Russian Utopian, Tolstoy') who would not for the offer of a world have on his conscience a considerable part of the fiction of M. Bourget. . . . Christianity, save as tradition, is the last thing M. Bourget accepts. His Catholicism is the mere dilettantism of a thinker who finds in the church the reason for his personal prejudices, the convenient recognition of the mystical side of his character."



PAUL BOURGET.

In short, maintains Miss Lynch, Bourget's "religious philosophy is not complicated, and it is based on the morality of Benjamin Franklin, who associated honesty with self-interest."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A POSSIBLE PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.

THE spirit of concentration and combination which has for so many years been dominant in the industrial world appears to be growing among the churches. The appeal for Christian unity issued by some prominent members of the United Brethren Church (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 6) has been followed by similar action on the part of the Decatur and Lincoln presbyteries, in Illinois, belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Both of these presbyteries have passed resolutions to memorialize the General Assembly of their church, which meets in Nashville, Tenn., next May, "to adopt such measures as will look to such vital union, organic or otherwise, as may be brought about between these two portions of the Presbyterian family [the Presbyterian North and the Cumberland Presbyterian], and which may seem to be for the glory of God and for the advancement of His kingdom."

By several of the Presbyterian papers the action of the Illinois presbyteries is regarded as premature. The Chicago *Interior*, one of the leading organs of the Presbyterian Church North, says:

"*The Interior* never ceases to hope for the ultimate reunion of all churches of the Presbyterian name and order in this country. The coalescence of all Protestantism may be still too remote for useful anticipation, but the day when there shall remain but one Presbyterian body in this big nation seems to us to be at least within a range of possibility near enough to make it worth dreaming of. So we rejoice in and sympathize with the spirit which has prompted two Cumberland Presbyterian presbyteries in central Illinois to express a desire that their denomination might be reabsorbed in the mother church, from which it was separated in 1810. Yet we confess that their action has seemed to us slightly precipitate. We hesitate always to force the growth of even a good idea when we judge that conditions are spontaneously bringing it to fruition. The processes of nature

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

are more certain to produce a hardy plant than the processes of the hothouse. The 'psychological moment,' if patiently waited for, may bring harmony and mutual understanding where haste might instead produce many wounds of feelings. Just now, at all events, the Presbyterian Church is engaged with the duty of interpreting its doctrinal position more accurately to the apprehension of the present age, and the work still exacts our thoughtful attention. Shall we not in such circumstances be forgiven for saying bluntly that for the present we should prefer to be let alone, untroubled by other issues? There ought to be no extraneous question introduced to confuse us in finally arranging the revision matter, as we expect it to be arranged, to the full satisfaction of those who alone are essentially interested, the members of the Presbyterian Church. When that is done our Cumberland Presbyterian friends will know better whither they are coming and how far they must needs travel."

The Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, one of the most conservative of all the Presbyterian papers and a consistent opponent of the whole movement toward creed revision, is even more emphatically opposed to any immediate union. On its side, *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville, Tenn.) also deprecates "this premature union movement." It declares:

"Our own judgment is . . . that the sooner the same ecclesiastical bodies that forced upon us this discussion encourage its abandonment, the speedier will our church be relieved of the conditions that threaten its self-respect and menace its continued growth and usefulness."

On the other hand, *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), a paper with strong Presbyterian sympathies, heartily favors the proposed union:

"There never has been a difference in government between the Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian churches. If, then, the Presbyterians should revise their standards, what hindrance could there be to the welcoming to their heart and home the Cumberland Presbyterians? . . . Such a union as this would not only help the two denominations directly concerned, but it would help all the denominations to a closer life with each other. There is no just reason why religious bodies should not keep step with the material or the industrial progress of the age. And who shall say that a union of these two churches might not bring about a great religious awakening in America?"

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN AMERICA.

IN "The American Commonwealth," Mr. James Bryce states it as his opinion that of all the differences existing between the Old World and the New, "the most salient" is that which rests upon the relation of the church and the state. Mr. Sanford H. Cobb, in his new study of the origins of our religious liberties ("The Rise of Religious Liberty in America"), goes so far as to say that "among all the benefits to mankind to which this soil has given rise, this pure religious liberty may be justly rated as the great gift of America to civilization and the world, having among principles of governmental policy no equal for moral insight, and for recognition both of the dignity of the human soul and the spiritual majesty of the Church of God." He continues:

"To the average American citizen of to-day it may not at once appear that this religious liberty, as defined in the law and life of this land, is to be thus characterized as of distinctly American origin. We have been born and nurtured in its atmosphere, without questioning its source or analyzing its constituents. As with other natural rights, no doubt has affected the mind with regard to its propriety and justice. It is like the air we breathe, breathed and unthought of, save when some hostile element asserts itself. For the most part, its coming into the public life was so gradual and in so quiet a fashion, that no challenge was given to the attention of the people. Save in New England, where Puritan exclusiveness struggled to hinder its approach; and in Virginia, where the 'gentlemanly conformity to the Church of England' was impatient of dissent; and yet again, for two short periods, in New York, where the fanatical folly of Dutch and English governors led to cruelty and oppression—the people of the colonies at large were scarce cognizant of the process by which this principle was gradually taking such place in their thought and life, that in the ripeness of time it should be crystallized in the fundamental law."

We have for so long been accustomed to regard the Pilgrim Fathers as the exponents of religious liberty that it comes as something of a surprise to be reminded by Mr. Cobb that "for the most part, the founders of the various colonies came to this country imbued with the ideas concerning the relations between government and religion which had been universal in Europe." The early Puritans, landing on the "stern and rock-bound coast" of New England, sought and obtained, it is true, "freedom to worship God." But the usual understanding of Mrs. Hemans's famous lines, that they desired anything like a general religious liberty, Mr. Cobb holds to be "very far from the truth." Their conscious desire was "freedom for themselves, never dreaming of extending an equal freedom to such as differed from them in religious opinion." And so when Roger Williams began, in 1631, to denounce religious authoritarianism as an invasion of the natural spiritual liberty of man, and to plead for absolute religious freedom, he was almost isolated in his position. Says Mr. Cobb:

"To the glory of Williams it remains true that far deeper than any men of his age he looked into the laws of God and spiritual life and into the human soul; that, as a voice crying in the wilderness, he hesitated not to proclaim a truth against which the powers of church and state were alike arrayed; that he refused not to endure cold and hunger and nakedness, and the loss of friends and home, for the sake of this truth; and that in the very early days of this western world he lifted up an ensign for the people to proclaim true liberty of soul. . . . To have discovered and preached this truth, so that in the blessing of it all after generations have rejoiced, places Williams among the few great benefactors of the race, and among the earlier founders of the American republic, with whatever equals, surely without any superior."

Roger Williams sowed his seed in good soil. To the aid of his doctrine presently came Calvert, of whom Mr. Cobb thinks it hardly unjust to say that "the motive of his prescription of religious liberty may have been one rather of shrewd policy than of necessary moral principle." Within the next half-century Penn added his testimony, "clearly recognizing the principle of religious freedom and lifting up its standard in the heart of the colonies, tho with some inconsistent restrictions." We quote further:

"From such beginnings the leaven worked throughout the whole lump of colonial life, gradually bringing under its influence, with but very few and weak exceptions, the mind of the entire people. There were many fostering circumstances. The conditions of life and society in the New World, where men had to found *de novo* their institutions, at great distance from the straitening influence of age-long prescription and custom, had much in them to abet impatience with whatever should seek to fetter free expansion. The character of much of the immigration went for the issue of liberty. The adventurous spirit out of which came, first, more or less of dissatisfaction with home conditions; and, second, voluntary exile into new climes to meet hardness and danger, insensibly fitted the mind to the propositions of liberty. Almost from the very beginning the colonists assumed a larger political liberty than they had known, as the plain necessity of their colonial life. It is not strange that, in harmony with this new spirit, the conscience should presently seek to free itself from all bonds of human authority."

As the result of nearly three hundred years of endeavor, Mr. Cobb finds that certain principles were established. They may be summarized as follows, and their spirit is embodied in all our state constitutions:

"1. No legislature can pass a law establishing a religion, or

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a church. To effect such purpose a change in the Constitution would be required.

"2. No person can be compelled by law to attend any form of religious service; or—

"3. To contribute to the support of any such service or church.

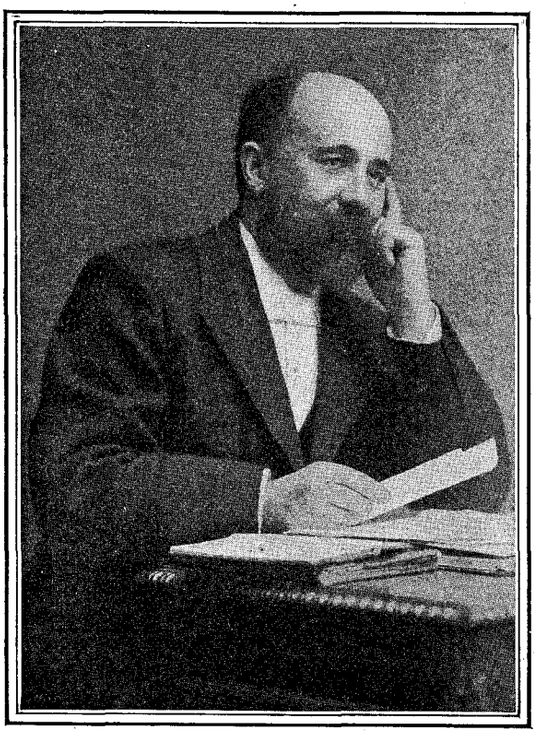
"4. No restraint can be put by law on the free exercise of religion; or—

"5. On the free expression and promulgation of religious belief. *Provided* always, that this freedom 'shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or to justify practises inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State.'"

Mr. Cobb does not pursue his investigation beyond the peace of 1783. "The political upheaval of 1776," he declares, "brought the overthrow of the colonial establishments, save as the church rates still continued for thirty, forty, and fifty years in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. With the abolition of these, in the last century, but few vestiges were left in America of that old idea of union between church and state which had ruled Christendom from the time of Constantine, and is yet regnant in almost every country of Europe."

JOHN KENSIT AND HIS AGITATION.

JOHN KENSIT, the anti-ritualist crusader, who recently died in Liverpool as the result of a chisel-wound inflicted during the course of a public meeting, is regarded by his enemies as a misguided fanatic; but by his friends and admirers he is hailed as the martyred standard-bearer of a great cause. "The doing to death of John Kensit," says the London *Rock*, the ultra-Protestant organ which has always lent its support to his propaganda, "is a disgrace to England, to its government, to its magistracy, to its people, and to its national character." From the same paper we take the following account of Kensit's life and work:



JOHN KENSIT, SR.

"John Kensit was a London bookseller when he began his anti-ritualistic crusade in 1897. Among his first public protests was one addressed to the Bishop of Marlborough against the permitting of Father Ignatius to preach in the Bishopgate Church. Shortly after a similar protest was made at St. Ethelburga's. But the protest that made Mr. Kensit most notorious was that which he made at St. Cuthbert's, Kensington, on Good Friday, 1898. Attended by his wife, son, and a few friends, Mr. Kensit arrived at this church, and there saw a service taking place known as 'the adoration of the cross,' taken from the Roman service book. The officiating clergyman held before the worshipers a crucifix veiled in crape, and then uncovering it partly, said, 'Behold the wood of the cross; come, let us adore it.' He then repeated the words, and completely unveiled the cross. Next he laid it upon the steps of the chancel, and having prostrated himself upon it and kissed it, invited the congregation to follow his example. After a number of people had been up and kissed the crucifix, Mr. Kensit approached as if to do likewise, instead of which he held it up at arm's length and said, 'In God's name I denounce this idolatry in the Church of England, so help me God.' He was instantly attacked, but thanks to the police (who were soon on the scene) escaped unhurt. The case was taken into court, Mr. Kensit was charged with brawling, but the bench decided that the service was not a legal one, as it was not in the Book of Common Prayer, and so discharged the prisoner, who was met outside the court and loudly cheered by a huge assembly of friends. Since then Mr. Kensit has made many protests, and addressed Protestant meetings all over the United Kingdom. His 'Wickliffe Preachers' have held thousands of open-air meetings and have carried on a steady campaign against 'Romanizing' tendencies in the Established Church.

JOHN KENSIT, JR.

"Quite recently Mr. Kensit and his associates protested publicl yagainst the consecration of Bishop Ingram, of London, and of Bishop Gore, of Worcester, but without achieving the desired result in either case."

Several of the religious papers comment sympathetically on Kensit's crusades. The London *Church Review* pays tribute to his "singularly strenuous but misguided life"; and *The British Weekly* says: "Few can approve of all Mr. Kensit's methods, but he did more than any man to revive the Protestant movement in the Church of England." A hostile view finds expression in the Philadelphia *Catholic Standard and Times*:

"The fate of Mr. Kensit, the anti-ritualist demagog, is a forcible illustration of the truth that those who take to riot may perish by riot. . . . Had the man stuck to his lawful occupation of selling books and not sought glory in an extraneous field, he might still have been a useful if not brilliant member of society. The sad incident reminds us of the ancient adage concerning the class of persons who ought to beware of playing with edged tools."

There is an obvious parallel, remarks Mr. Herbert W. Horwill, in the Boston *Transcript*, between the behavior of John Kensit and that of Carrie Nation. And yet, he adds, "if illegalities are legitimized by success, in the same way as rebellion is legitimized by becoming revolution, John Kensit might have urged a great deal in his defense." Mr. Horwill writes further:

"It is true that he did not banish from the Church of England the ceremonies and teachings against which he witnessed, but at any rate he brought the time of reckoning a stage nearer. He succeeded in the same sense that the Irish policy of parliamentary obstruction has succeeded. It has not yet brought home rule, but it has made English politicians realize the gravity of the problem for which home rule is the ultimate solution. In like manner, John Kensit achieved more by his few violent acts than the Church Association had accomplished by many years of petitions and manifestoes and public meetings. He roused the bishops from their apathy; he called forth no less weighty a champion than Sir William Harcourt in defense of his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cause; and he stimulated public attention to such a degree that Protestantism vs. Ritualism would have been the issue at the last general election if the South African war had not intervened. No one can to-day venture to affirm that the forces which Kensit set in motion will not after all have much to do with the making of the next Parliament.

"The campaign of John Kensit has been carried out almost entirely within the Church of England itself. Few Nonconformists joined his order of Wycliffites or associated themselves with the various demonstrations made during the course of his agitation. In his formal protests at the confirmations of episcopal appointments he was careful to introduce himself as a 'baptized, confirmed, and communicant member of the Protestant Church of England.' The Nonconformists have felt throughout that the present discontents need a very different remedy from that which he proposed. He was never an advocate of disestablishment, but he nevertheless helped to make it clear that no other policy would be efficacious, and the Liberation Society is therefore to that extent indebted to Mr. Kensit for his unconscious assistance. He did much more than he knew or intended in showing up the inherent impracticability of the control and patronage of religion by the secular power."

John Kensit, Jr., who has been an active participant in the anti-ritualist crusades, was in prison in Liverpool at the time of his father's death, as a result of his refusal to give bonds to keep the peace by ceasing to hold public meetings. He has since been released by order of the Home Secretary as an "act of grace."

DENOMINATIONAL UNITY IN CANADA.

DURING the past few weeks, there have been several indications that a radical and forward policy is the order of the day in both the Non-conformist and Anglican churches of Canada. The Methodist General Conference at Winnipeg signalized its closing sessions by passing resolutions looking toward organic unity of all the evangelical denominations in Canada, and appointed a large and influential committee to confer with the Presbyterian and Congregational churches regarding this subject. Says the New York *Outlook:*

"This comprehensive and far-reaching proposition was adopted with practical unanimity by the conference, only two or three delegates voting against it. This forward movement acquires additional significance from the fact that the Methodist and Presbyterian churches in Canada are themselves the result of the integration of several minor divisions, which has been signally marked with the seal of the divine approval. It was further emphasized by the cordial greetings of representatives of the Presbyterian Church—the Rev. Dr. Bryce, moderator of its General Assembly, Professor Kilpatrick, of Manitoba College, and the Rev. C. W. Gordon, better known as 'Ralph Connor,' author of 'The Sky Pilot' and 'The Man from Glengarry.' Union sentiment was strongly reciprocated also by the Rev. Messrs. Silcox and Hamilton, representatives of the Congregational Union."

The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) adds:

"Were the leading denominational body of the Presbyterian, Congregational, or Methodist churches in this country to appoint a committee on organic union with the other two, the news of it would be put by the daily papers in the earthquake column. Yet the Methodist general conference in Canada has done precisely that—named a commission of its most prominent men to invite the Presbyterians and Congregationalists to come in and talk union. We should not indeed like to believe that there is any more actual antagonism among denominations in the republic than in the Dominion; we are certainly learning here in the United States to be mighty good friends and mighty neighborly neighbors across the old sectarian chasms; but of union, other than within the lines of our different 'families' of churches, we have scarcely thought at all—it hardly seemed possible. But certainly these advancing Canadian folks are going to make us think about it, and we shall all be watching intently from this country to see how they succeed."

The Anglican Church in Canada is also showing unusual activity, and has recently organized a general missionary society with a view to especially strengthening its position in the Canadian Western provinces. This action, remarks the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, is "somewhat significant" because it is taken "at the moment when the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church" of the United States "have advised and urged the development of the Canadian Church on national lines," as a first step toward a "federation of the Anglican Church throughout the world," the object being to "unite separate and distinct branches by the ties of love and tradition, just as the British flag and British patriotism bind together groups of British nations." The New York *Sun* comments:

"The Toronto paper speaks of a 'Canadian Church,' but actually there is no Canadian Church. There is no state church in Canada, and the Anglican adherents comprise only a minority of the religious believers. The latest statistics on the subject we have at hand give the members of each religious creed thus:

Roman Catholics	1,992,017	Lutherans	63,982
Methodists	847,765	Congregationalists	28,157
Presbyterians	755,326	Miscellaneous creeds	106,739
Anglicans	646,059	No creeds stated	89,355
Baptists	303,839		
		Total	4,833,239

"It can be seen that numerically the Anglican membership ranks fourth, and that it is less than one-seventh of the whole body of religious membership in the Dominion.

"In the Western provinces, where special efforts are to be made by the missionary society now organized to build up the Church of England, that church contains a minority of the population likewise, and the majority of new settlers now pouring into that region are not likely to bring with them religious predilections favorable to it. Undoubtedly, however, the strenuous and methodical campaign it is proposed to conduct there specially will produce much effect, tho simultaneously the other religious bodies are pushing their creeds in the same provinces with a vigor which will be all the greater because of this Anglican movement.

"Relatively, however, Anglicanism is far stronger in Canada than in the United States. The total number of Episcopalians in Canada, out of a population in 1891 of 5,338,883, is about the same as their number in this country, with a population exceeding seventy-six millions in 1900. With us, however, it must be remembered, the communicants of the Episcopal Church enumerated represent only a part of the people who attend its services."

An English Plea for a Union of Church and Stage.—The Rev. Forbes Phillips, the vicar of Gorleston, England, who last year attracted wide attention by inviting Mrs. James Brown Potter, the actress, to give recitations in his parish church, has now put forward a plan to organize dramatic societies in conjunction with the churches throughout the villages of the United Kingdom. He suggests that these societies might revive some of the mystery plays of the Middle Ages, and give performances both of sacred and secular drama. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has written the vicar a sympathetic letter regarding his plans, stating that he is "always happy to hear of anything being done to bring light and happiness into the lives of the people." The New York *Dramatic Mirror* devotes a leading editorial to this "remarkable project," but dismisses it as impossible of achievement. "The only logical relation that the church and the stage can bear to each other in present circumstances," it says, "is that typified by the aims of the Actors' Church Alliance and illustrated in the work of that organization." *Harper's Weekly* says:

"As a provocative of the vices of hatred, envy, and all uncharitableness, the amateur stage has long been acknowledged without a superior, and its presence in every parish would establish a fine recruiting-ground for the Adversary of All Souls. Those in the play would be consumed with jealousy or vanity, while those in the audience would be given over to a bored contempt—neither emotion being friendly to pure and undefiled religion. Seriously, why can not clergymen have sufficient faith in their work to let it bear its own burdens and accomplish its own tasks in its own way? Why should they try to make the church a big department-store, with bargains on every counter every day in the week? Men who succeed in other vocations are men who believe that their work is worth something in itself, and who are not inclined to cheapen it by incongruous attachments. Of all men, the preacher, claiming to deal with the eternal verities, ought least to need the help of gimcrackery. There is no more occasion to prop the church with a theater than to fortify it with a 'dental parlor' or a bootblacking emporium."

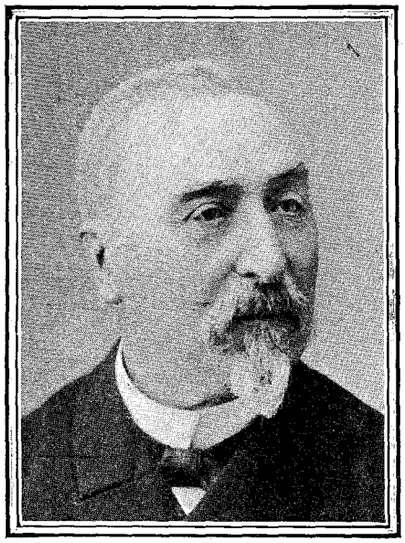
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CHANCES OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

THE ministry of M. Combes, at present guiding the destinies of the French republic, has not gone to pieces. At the height of his campaign against the monks and religious orders it was predicted that his ministry would fall when the Chambers met. The Chambers have met and a vote of confidence has been secured by the Premier, who recently said in a speech that there will be no modification of his attitude toward the priests, this utterance being evidently intended as a reply to the repeated allegations in the French Clerical press that M. Combes will "back down." The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) predicts that the Premier will be supported for some time to come by the country:

"The French people have regained their good sense, which they had lost for a time during the Dreyfus affair. The French people remember that the republic—which effected their recovery after the disasters of 1870, which has given them thirty years of peace—must be protected from all reactionary attack because it is the only form of government modern France can live under, because it only can assure the prosperity and development of this great nation. The last general elections brilliantly demonstrated that the masses of the people were following the men who had the courage to face the reactionary onslaught. From that moment, M. Combes could feel at ease. The parliament will sustain him to the end, will powerfully aid him in his liberal and democratic task, to such an extent that this ministry, for which a duration of a few months at most was anticipated and in which there were elements that could be harmonized with difficulty, finds itself strengthened by the very attitude of the opposition."



A LATE PORTRAIT OF PREMIER COMBES.

This would seem to indicate on the part of a very competent observer considerable confidence in the duration of the Combes ministry. To understand the situation of the religious orders and of M. Combes, and the probabilities of victory on either side, it may be well to consider what *The Church Quarterly Review* (London), an organ of Anglican clericalism, says:

"One of the most prominent points in M. Combes's declaration is the repeal of the *Loi Falloux*. So the right of teaching might be simply taken from the seculars. This means, in the strict force of the words, not that any grant of money which might have been allowed to clerical schools (there is no such thing) is to be suppressed, not that priests are no longer to be qualified for teaching except by taking academical degrees, not that they will cease to be free about their *curriculum*—which they never were; but that men who have their degrees and every other legal capacity shall be prohibited from keeping schools which do not cost the state a penny, merely because they happen to be priests."

Such, according to our authority, "is the Masonic program, worked out by the lodges" and avowed by M. Combes. And if bad has come, worse remains behind:

"The Radical policy is clear and intelligible. The lines it has followed can easily be traced in the history of the past twenty-five years: keep the church in dependence by isolating the bishops from Rome and from one another, and punishing them for the least opposition from their priests; bring the orders into the same dependence by enrolling them under the bishops; at last, stop the diffusion of Christian ideas by keeping priests or nuns out of education. When this is done, the Radicals will exact the separation of church and state, which means only the suppression of the salary (£36 [$180] per annum) given to parish priests. When that is done, they will want the church to teach the Christianity they please. Their ancestors, the Jacobins, followed exactly the same line, and they can not do otherwise. But when that is done, or long before it is done—there is no need to prophesy, the laws of history are too plain—we shall see a reaction. Catholicism may disappear from France in two or three centuries, for it is losing ground every day, but it will use up several generations of Radicals before being destroyed by purely violent measures."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE REVOLT IN MACEDONIA.

A GENERAL insurrection has broken out in Macedonia against Turkish rule, if reliance may be placed upon an official statement from the head of a revolutionary committee. But news from Macedonia is rarely definite and usually misleading. The land is a caldron of revolutionary turbulence, a great center of unrest, and the sore spot of the evil known as Turkey in Europe. But the racial and religious antagonisms of the Macedonians have hitherto prevented them from making common cause against their oppressor. As *The Edinburgh Review* puts it:

"Macedonia may be divided into three parallel zones—south, middle, and north. The first comprises the strip which extends along the littoral to the Gulf of Salonica and the territory adjacent to Thessaly in the south and Epirus in the west. This is the only district occupied by a homogeneous population, and is purely Hellenic. The corresponding zone in the north is Slav, the Bulgarian element preponderating in the eastern and the Servian in the western portions of it. The intermediate zone, which forms the central third of the province, may be considered as debatable ground. It is in this zone that a truceless strife between Slav and Hellene is waged with unremitting vigor."

The general condition of Macedonia, groaning under Turkish oppression, is graphically set forth by our authority, but "heartily as the Christian races hate their common oppressor, they would rather be ruined by him than agree on a common plan of action":

"The principal causes of the material exhaustion of the country may be briefly recapitulated as follows: a wretchedly framed and more wretchedly administered fiscal system; a corrupt and indolent bureaucracy; want of justice, of security, and of means of communication. To these evils must be added the moral degradation arising from the social subjection in which the Christian is held, from the insults heaped upon him at the least provocation, and from the high-handed insolence which always marks the Turk in his dealings with those whom he considers as so much property entrusted to him by Allah. The discontent which results from this state of unmitigated misery is intense, all the more so because it has to be pent up within the bosoms of the sufferers, and is not allowed any of those outlets which in other countries serve as safety-valves to popular indignation. No is it confined to Macedonia. The traveler sees eloquent signs of it in every part of the Sultan's dominions, and everywhere it is a source of danger not to be ignored. But in Macedonia this danger is further accentuated by the fact that the animosity nourished by the subject races against the tyrant is equaled, if not surpassed, by the hatred of those races for each other."

These racial hatreds and rivalries of religion are made good use of by the Turk:

"The Turkish Government fosters this antipathy to the utmost

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of its ability. Its policy seems to be based on the principle *divide et impera*, and it misses no opportunity of encouraging a division calculated to weaken its adversaries. Since the schism by which the Bulgarians cut themselves off from the communion of the Greek Church, in 1870, religious fanaticism has been added to the previous racial antagonism between Slav and Hellene, and the Porte makes excellent use of this new factor in the Macedonian problem. By granting now and again to the Bulgarian exarch the right of establishing schismatic bishopries in important centers, it advances Bulgarian interests at the expense of the Greek. At other times it pursues an opposite course and enables the Greeks to score off the Bulgarians. The Servians and the Rumanians also come in for an occasional mark of favor, to the disgust of the others. In a word, the Porte's program is to play off one race against another.

It is evident from this that the news of a Macedonian revolt must, in the absence of particulars, be received with a certain reserve. Yet the Macedonian committee, and other revolutionary bodies, have long planned a rising of the Christian population, which, it would seem, has now taken place in certain provinces, altho, like everything Macedonian, there is uncertainty with regard to it. The organ of the Macedonian committee, the *Riformi* (Sophia), publishes a "summons" to the Macedonian people to revolt. On the day this was published a mass-meeting was held in Sophia, in which the Bulgarian Government was petitioned to call the attention of the Powers to the critical state of Macedonia, requesting at the same time a reference of the Macedonian question to The Hague tribunal. Furthermore, when the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaievitch of Russia visited Sophia recently, a petition, imploring the intercession of the Czar in Macedonia, was thrown into his carriage. All Macedonian action, however, is partially discredited by the rivalries of different Macedonian committees. This is how the *Temps* (Paris) analyzes the situation:

"While the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaievitch of Russia visits Constantinople to accept the Sultan's hospitality and show him that the Shipka Pass festivities have in no way altered the Czar's sentiments for Abdul Hamid, a counterblast to the Russo-Bulgarian jubilee is heard in Macedonia. On September 30 last the second Macedonian committee (the Mikhailovsky-Zonstchef one) issued a proclamation in Sophia to officially announce an insurrection. The effect of this manifesto upon the Macedonian population, which is so numerous in the capital of the principality, has been considerable. Turkish diplomacy, in its turn, has felt called upon to take this document very seriously. The imperial Ottoman commissioner, Ali Ferouk Bey, has hastened to send the Bulgarian Government a note couched in energetic language, to draw the attention of the authorities to the numerous armed bands forming or about to form in the vicinity of the capital with a view to crossing the frontier."

The rivalries of Macedonian patriots, prompting one coterie of them to undo the work of another coterie is commented upon by the French paper, which can draw no definite conclusion from the facts of the situation just now. The ministerial *Tribuna* (Rome) says:

"A Macedonian Macedonia, that might become the nucleus of a future Balkan confederation, would not serve Austrian purposes any more than an Armenian Armenia would have served the purposes of Russia. Hence we need feel no surprise if obstacles asserted themselves from the direction of the Ballplatz to everything that could promote the evolution of Macedonian nationality. But Europe can not for the sake of her own dignity suffer a renewal of the Armenian experience."

An energetic retort to this is made by the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), which thinks that any notice of the "insinuation" contained in this extract from the Italian paper is unnecessary "out of considerations of good taste"; but it characterizes the projects charged therein against Austria as "devilish." Austria hopes earnestly for the betterment of Macedonian conditions. How to solve the problem is the question. *The Spectator* (London) suggests the erection of Macedonia into a principality with a prince to rule her:

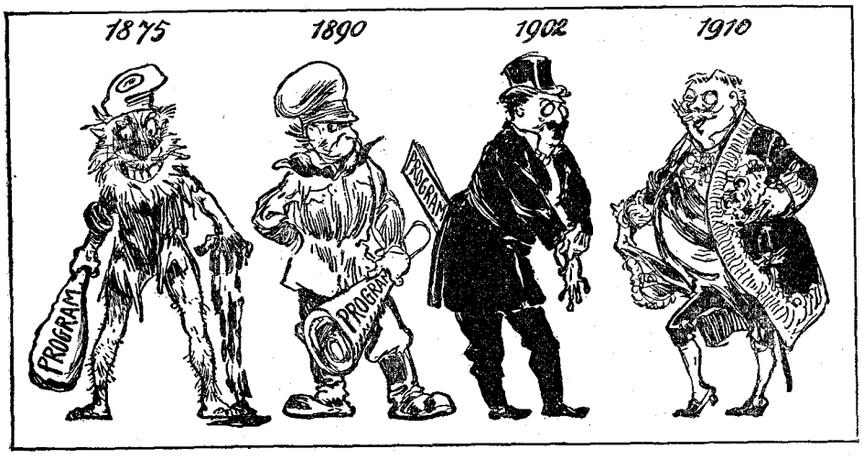
"If the great Powers of the Continent wish for a secure peace, as they constantly say they do, they will insist at Constantinople that Macedonia should be raised into a principality paying tribute to the Sultan, but governed by its own prince with his

RUSSIA CLEARS MANCHURIA
—but of the Chinese—not of herself. —*Ulk* (Berlin).

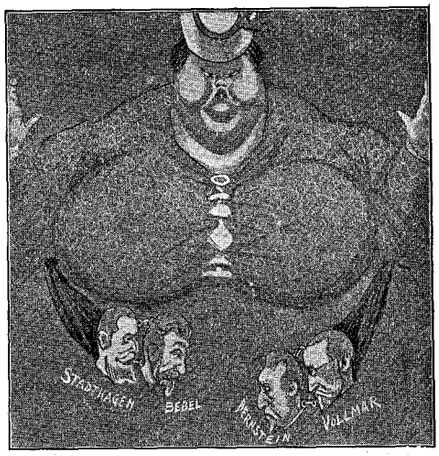
WITTE'S TOUR IN MANCHURIA.
He brings nothing, but takes much. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

RUSSIA'S RECENT MOVES IN MANCHURIA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A SOCIALIST PARTY FASHION PLATE.
—*Jugend* (Munich.



THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.
She's grown so fat and strong that her belt is too tight. —*Ulk* (Berlin).

ASPECTS OF GERMAN SOCIALISM.

own armed police. That is the regular historic method for rescuing any Christian province from Ottoman rule without a dangerous war. It has been applied in the cases of Rumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and Crete, and always with success, each province, after a period of subordinate self-government, having grown toward either recognized or practical independence, each gaining the power of living its own life in civilized security, and each throwing up personages, whether kings or statesmen, to whom the people can look for guidance."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

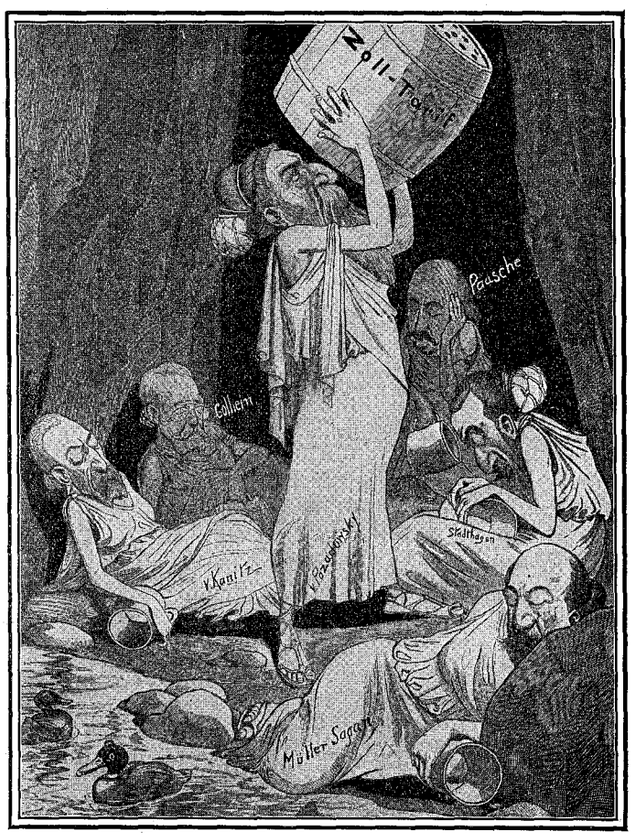
THE DEADLOCK IN THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

POLITICAL circles in Berlin are more and more dominated by the impression that Chancellor von Bülow will find it impossible to get the great tariff bill through the Reichstag. The state of parties in Germany renders it seemingly impossible to combine a majority for any such bill as the Government has put together. Matters would be in splendid shape, from the Chancellor's point of view, if the Agrarians would walk in the official procession. But they will not. To make matters worse, their newspapers are uttering alarming threats. If the tariff bill is not amended to suit the Agrarian aristocrats, their party will vote against the naval expansion bill and strive generally to baffle Emperor William's imperial ambitions. The situation is grave, for the Government has nothing to expect but disaster in next year's general election. The Agrarian and aristocratic *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin) speaks thus:

"As things look now, every point considered by the commission to which the tariff bill was referred will have to be thoroughly gone into by the Reichstag in full session and settled there. If that is called obstruction, then a misleading expression is made use of. . . . The attempt to drive the Agrarian deputies from their true position by talk of obstruction will not succeed. It should be thoroughly understood that the Agrarians are not timid enough to be driven into a trap by such artifices."

One of the curiosities of the situation is the appearance of the Agrarians in the camp of the Socialists. The Berlin organ of the latter, *Vorwärts*, is merry at Agrarian expense. It begs the Prussian aristocrats to remember that they will be safe in "the full session of the Reichstag," where the Socialists will gladly help them to debate the tariff bill section by section until the crack of doom. The charge that the Agrarians are "playing the Socialist game" amuses the Socialist press of the whole empire. There is also Socialist amusement at the expense of the Clerical Center organs. These papers must support the Government and at the same time not lose their hold on Roman Catholic workmen by recommending a tax on food. The *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, a Clerical organ, thinks the tariff situation will clear in time and result in compromise. The *Westfälische Merkur*, another Clerical organ, supports the bill as a whole and confirms the impression that the Center will vote for it in any circumstances. The *Rheinische Volksstimme*, also Clerical, deplores the threats to vote against the naval appropriations in case the tariff matter is not adjusted satisfactorily. The National Liberal *Nation* (Berlin) notes with wonder that the Agrarians are talking with relish about "tottering thrones." This paper regards it as highly suggestive that the Agrarian Conservatives should resort to parliamentary tactics to gain a political advantage, inasmuch as they have always regarded parliamentary institutions as an evil:

"The Conservatives, whose organs are talking glibly of totter-



THE FIRST READING OF THE TARIFF BILL RESULTED VERY SATISFACTORILY. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

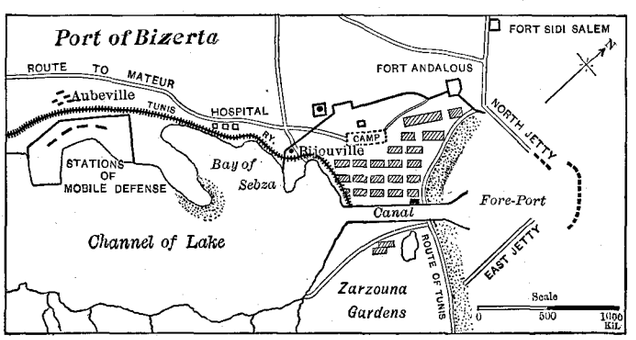
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing thrones (something neither expected nor desired by Liberalism) are going energetically to work to establish a parliamentary control for themselves. This is not so wonderful. There was never any doubt that the Conservatives would regard an instrument of their political ascendency as of first importance. It is more convenient of course to rule a nation through its monarch. Yet why not, since it has become a necessity, rule monarch and nation through the parliament, provided parliament can be kept in hand? The monarch in the present case seems to be out of hand."

Thus, the winter in Berlin will be lively from a political point of view, more especially as official German organs agree that Emperor William will have the naval appropriations pushed through the Reichstag at any cost.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANOTHER KEY TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ENGLAND'S supremacy in the Mediterranean is seriously threatened by the French. Such, at any rate, is the opinion of the French, who (or some of whom) see a confirmation of their theory in the recent "indiscretions" of M. Camille Pelletan. This journalist statesman holds, as is known to the world, the portfolio of the navy in the anti-Clerical ministry of M. Combes. The assertion in regard to England's displacement by France in the Mediterranean is based upon active warlike preparations which are under way at Bizerta, near Tunis. The *Questions*



Diplomatiques (Paris), over the signature of E. Pallot, contends that Malta will be destroyed in case of war by the cruisers sent from Bizerta. "Malta," he says, "can be protected only by a numerous British fleet"; and he adds:

"In case of war between France and England, this fleet would have something to do besides protecting Valetta; it would have to look for the French fleet, which would possibly require the patrolling of an extensive field; furthermore, it would have to protect the British merchant-vessels in the Mediterranean. These various duties would necessitate the presence of numerous cruisers at far distant points at the same time."

M. Fallot contends that Valetta, the military port of Malta, is by no means impregnable; its fortifications are antiquated and could be bombarded from the high seas. Three French cruisers could destroy them in a short time. Furthermore, Valetta could be taken from behind by disembarked troops, repeating what Napoleon I. did on his way to Egypt. He landed near Marçq-Sirocco, where the British are now preparing for an emergency of a similar nature. The fact, however, that a bombardment of Valetta is possible from the sea side with modern artillery diminishes a great deal the military value of Malta. As to Bizerta:

"An event of considerable importance is just occurring in the occidental basin of the Mediterranean. It will result in nothing less than a modification of the equilibrium of the forces which the various Powers can oppose to each other. Until recently, France had only the military port of Toulon, designed to protect her Mediterranean coast. Italy has La Spezzia on the northern coast of the peninsula and La Maddalena watching Bonifacio. England possesses Malta and Gibraltar. Relying upon the neutrality of Italy and Spain, it would be easy for her to direct from those two points against our coast of Languedoc and Provence attacks which we could hardly repulse on account of the numerical inferiority of our navy. France, attacked at the same time in the English Channel and in the Atlantic, would find all her maritime frontiers invested.

"Since the conquest of Algeria our position has been even more dangerous because we have also to protect this colony separated from the metropolis by the Mediterranean, which we do not control. We found that out when the Fashoda incident very nearly caused war with England; we learned then that the British were ready to land 20,000 troops in Tunis inside of twenty-four hours after a declaration of war. Since then, France has taken advantage of a marvelous instrument of defense which the protectorate of Tunis put at her disposal—the port of Bizerta.

"Located at the extreme northern point of Africa, facing Sicily and Sardinia, nearer the channel uniting the two basins of the Mediterranean than Malta, Bizerta was a poor Arabian hamlet which played a part only in the days of piracy. It is situated on a kind of a narrow isthmus between the sea and a lake which makes a splendid internal port absolutely protected against attacks from the sea. At the rear end, far enough not to fear a bombardment, we are building an immense dry-dock, to which we have given the name of Ferryville (in honor of the late premier Ferry); all around is erected a system of forts constructed according to the requirements of the most modern military art, which will constitute an impregnable intrenched camp. Inside of two or three years, when these works are completed, Bizerta will be not only equal to Malta, but will possess the immense advantage of being in touch with a country rich in natural products, instead of being isolated in the middle of the sea on a barren rock, waiting for supplies from the outside. Made impregnable by its defenses, Bizerta will constitute for our fleets a formidable basis of operations from which our torpedo-cruisers and submarines will set forth in pursuit of the enemy's ships. Our northern Africa will not only defend herself, but will come in a measure to the assistance of the metropolis."

With the destruction of Valetta, M. Fallot believes England will lose "her supremacy on the high seas," which, he asserts, "is mostly based upon her supremacy in the Mediterranean." He concludes:

"The creation of Bizerta, which came out of the earth and of the water in such an extraordinarily short time, will change the conditions of war in the Mediterranean. In the future, the position occupied by England will be outflanked. Malta will be annihilated, and the occidental basin of that sea will cease to be what it has been during a century from a strategical point of view—an English lake."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE SPANISH KING'S ABSOLUTISM.—The old assertion, that a Bourbon never learns anything and never forgets anything, is suggested by the recent act of young Alphonso XIII. of Spain in refusing to sign certain decrees submitted to him by a member of the cabinet. The Spanish press comments freely upon the incident. The *Correspondencia Militare* (Madrid) says: "The King, a constitutional monarch, may not refuse his signature to decrees submitted by a minister, especially when such decrees have been approved by a cabinet council." The paper adds that General Weyler must not tolerate such a proceeding, "when the country and the army are determined to oppose absolutism."

WILLIAM II.'S DEAD ARM.—"To appreciate fully," says that bright weekly *Public Opinion* (London), "what the Emperor has done and does as a soldier, we have to remember that from his birth he was hampered by the uselessness of his left arm. The manner in which he set himself to conquer the difficulties imposed on him by the infirmity speaks well for the stuff he is made of. In those who have known him personally he has often compelled enthusiastic admiration by his ability to do single-handed all that others more fortunately placed can do. Self-help has had many glorious exponents, but none more inspiring than the young German Emperor. Descriptions are not wanting of the way in which he handles his combined knife and fork at table, of his deadly command of the rifle, of his splendid seat in the saddle, and of many things which might seem impossible to a practically one-armed man. If William II. had been a son of humble parents, the authorities would have exempted him from service in the ranks, and there could be no greater tribute to his triumph than the circumstance that in all the essentials of military life he is equal to the best of his officers."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY

A MARINE FANTASY.

THE SEA LADY. By H. G. Wells. Cloth, 4¾ x 7½ in., 300 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

MR. WELLS has heretofore given abundant proof of a vivid imagination. He shows here that it does not deal with terrible things only. In "The Sea Lady," he has reveled in its sportiveness. The reader will do the same. It is a water-color study in dry print, to speak paradoxically, for it deals with the adventures of an up-to-date mermaid. She has conceived the desire to know something of the world of tailless humans who live in the air, and she ingeniously manages to do so. She pretends to be stricken with a cramp, off Folkestone, and two healthy, unimaginative Britons rescue her under the impression that she is a young lady who, ambitious of nautical laurels, has come to grief. When they land her they see—the tail! *Desinit in piscem mulier formosa superne.*

H. G. WELLS.

The family keep her secret and take her in. But the fair creature is no Undine, to disappear into her native element—alone. She sees to it that she has a companion, and the kind that a young woman, land-maiden or sea-maiden, usually secures when she elopes—a handsome young man, who unfortunately is not immune to protracted sea depths.

The whole delightful incongruity is told with smiling grace, or, to speak more by the card, with graceful unsmilingness, by Mr. Wells. There is one serious fault to this marine meringue. The note of burlesque, of cunning simplicity, is disastrously marred by a drastic intrusion of tragedy. A baked ice-cream pie, that gastronomic marvel of some premier *cordon bleu*, is comparable to this blend of rose-color and sable of Mr. Wells. You can not feel the tragedy because the play of preceding humor has put you quite out of key for it. But it would have been better, as a work of art, if the humor and playful seriousness had been maintained to the end and let the reader hold on to his amused grin.

However, it is an amusing story and may make two hours of life lighter. Which is quite enough *raison d'etre* for the most inconsequential of books.

STYLE AND COLOR.

THE WHITE WOLF AND OTHER FIRESIDE TALES. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 378 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. QUILLER-COUCH once said of himself, when being probed by an American interviewer: "You see, I am one of those authors who enjoy a certain reputation without great popularity." This is very true, and such popularity as he has is due to his short stories rather than to his novels. In fact, there is small doubt that the fascinating field of the short story is his rightful domain rather than that of the novel. "Naughts and Crosses," "I Saw Three Ships," "The Delectable Duchy," his earlier collections, showed him a master in this line.

A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

These latest ones "The White Wolf and other Fireside Tales," are redolent of him, but not up to the level of those just mentioned. He is a stylist, and has three or four notes which he is fond of striking—delicate sentiment, breezy portraiture, originality of invention, and a love of the sea, which exhales a delicious saline aroma in his stories. He is fashioned on Stevenson with the brilliant sobriety of that studious writer. At times, they both "smell of the lamp."

Mr. Quiller-Couch is happiest when he is most simple. He reveals an impression, a trait of character, with much potent charm, as in "Two Boys," "Ballast," "The Keepers of the Lamp," "The Senior Fellow." Among the best stories in this collection of twenty-one are the four just named and "Victor," "Parson Jack's Fortune," and "The Man Who Could Have Told." They deal with sentiment, and the "story" is nothing much in the way of action.

In some of his more ambitious efforts, Quiller-Couch achieves less in the way of result. "Sinbad of Burrator," an Oriental tale, is full of color, but the technique is more patent than anything else. In several his humor has play, and a quiet, genial humor it is. Seasoned by the salty sunshine of his Cornwall home, and with the ever-vital ocean in majestic blue sweetness before his eyes, Mr. Quiller-Couch is sometimes caustic, dramatically tragic, but never bitter.

The bulk of his stories deal with Cornwall, and to him indeed it is "The Delectable Duchy." It is an enduring quality in a writer to be redolent of a certain quarter of the earth, some "home patch," whether he be born to it or has chosen it through its appeal to his heart. It gives a flavor of sincerity to the assumptions of his fiction: the sense that they are not assumptions at all. Like most writers of a quite artistic vein, with inbred passion for style, he sometimes lingers over a theme, but with such personal enjoyment of its gracious quality that the reader is pleased to dally with him. But as a rule he is not most alluring when most ambitious.

THE PERSONAL ESSAY.

LITERATURE AND LIFE. By William Dean Howells. Cloth, 5½ x 8½ in., 323 pp. Price, $2.00. Harper & Brothers.

ONE of the greatest rewards which literary fame has to give must be the power which it lends an author of being on intimate terms with his public. An author has won his spurs, his public know and love him, and he can then, if he will, talk to them in print as he might chat with friends. Trivial subjects become important because he chooses to write about them. He is at ease with his readers, so much so that he can drop all formality and discuss questions of the day, or tell them what he saw in a morning walk, or what he thinks on this or that literary subject, in much the same tone of voice that he might discuss the same things at his breakfast-table. It must be a pleasure to do this. It must be enjoyable to feel that one has the right to ramble from one topic to another, unchecked by the question which confronts a young author whether the topic of which he writes is "timely" or "vital." In the hands of a master, any subject is both timely and vital. He may write about that which interests himself, and he may be sure it will interest others.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS.

In his latest book, "Literature and Life," Mr. Howells has allowed himself all latitude in the choice of the subjects of the essays which compose the books. Lest some readers should not understand exactly what motive threw some random impressions of the horse show and an essay on the relation of the young contributor to the editor between the same covers, Mr. Howells has explained in his preface:

"I have never been able to see much difference between what seemed to me Literature and what seemed to me Life . . . Out of this way of thinking and feeling about these two great things, about Literature and Life, there may have arisen a confusion as to which is which. But I do not wish to part them, and in their union I have found since I learned my letters a joy in them both which I hope will last till I forget my letters."

The joy which Mr. Howells has felt in "these two great things," he has conveyed in his writing. One feels that it was work which it gave him pleasure to do. It is one of those books where the author permits one to make his acquaintance; as he lingers over the book, the reader receives the impression that he had listened to some one talking rather than that he had been reading a printed page. It is a pity that more of such personal work should not be done in this country. Perhaps our conditions are not favorable to writing such things. It is certain that Mr. Howells is one of the few writers here who can produce such work. These essays approach in spirit and in form the French feuillton which, in the hands of such men as Anatole France, has attained such perfection.

MODERN ITALY.

ITALIAN LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By Luigi Villari. Cloth, 7½ x 5¼ in., 327 pp. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York and London.

THE perusal of this book on Italy of to-day will result in one's learning a number of statistics and facts about daily life which rather tend to disillusionize one holding the common idea of that country. One thinks of Italy as the home of ancient art, and full of beauty to-day. The art of modern Italy, we learn, is not very great,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and boasts only a few notable names. On the other hand, the popular sentiment as to art is restricted almost entirely to the theater and the opera. Every town has its theater. The "reading habit" is not one that affects many Italians.

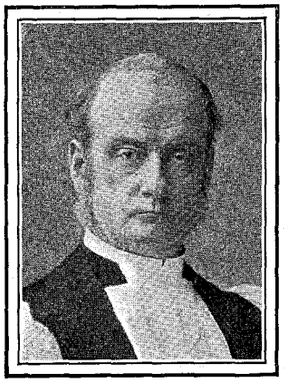
The "upper class" in all countries to-day is very much alike. The principles, standards, fashions, almost the frame of mind, show a family likeness. This in Italy is found chiefly in Rome. Throughout the rest of the country there is not much wealth, tho undoubtedly the leaven of aspiration for improvement, and especially for money and political importance, has place in Italy. The different sections of the country are more dissimilar in habits, feeling, and speech than the outsider could imagine.

Altogether this book, while supplying a minute enough account of Italian life, fails to impress the reader very vividly with that life as a whole. What the author does say is dispiriting rather than alluring, and is not likely to make one long to visit a country which has fallen off so greatly from the lofty position it once occupied.

A BISHOP ON THE FAR EAST.

THE EAST OF TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. By Henry Codman Potter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of New York. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 190 pp. Price, $1 net. The Century Company.

ONE comes to this book prejudiced against it, expecting from it the usual cocksure conclusions and superficial observations of the brief sojourner in a far land. But one's prejudices are speedily removed, for the Bishop is not of the class who know not that they know not. If he has not given a new and permanent addition to the world's knowledge of the Far East, telling us for the most part things that most of us have already been told—that the Chinese are imperturbable, that India is a land of inscrutable mystery, etc.—he has nevertheless seen things for himself, and his observations denote insight and the habit of looking on several sides of a subject before reaching a conclusion. The most valuable feature of his book—and it is a very valuable feature—is the tone of respect for the Far East. The Bishop is not condescending or patronizing, not even when speaking of the religions of those lands. He recognizes the fact that these nations have elements of grandeur and beauty that are not accidental, and that we have many things to learn as well as teach, and that the former should come before the latter. There are six papers, one each on China, the Philippines, Japan and Hawaii, and two on India. The style is easy and flowing. The book is an agreeable and enlightening one.



BISHOP H. C. POTTER.

"WHO GOES THERE?—RUSSIA!"

ALL THE RUSSIAS. By Henry Norman, M.P. With 129 illustrations, chiefly from the author's photographs, and four maps. Cloth, 6¾ x 9½ in., 476 pp. Price, $4.00. Charles Scribner's Sons.

IN this notably handsome volume the author of "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East," and of "The Real Japan," confirms his hold upon the interest and confidence of an enlightened and judicious audience by the modesty of his aims, the fairness and frankness of his judgments, and his strenuous endeavor to divest himself of inborn and acquired prejudices. His avowed aim has been "to present in their natural relationship the picturesque surface and the solid substratum of fact," without fear or favor; and altho he has been the recipient of extraordinary courtesies from Russian administrators in all parts of the empire, there is no evidence in these pages that fair words and gracious concessions have in any case fettered his freedom of speech. He even anticipates with satisfaction that in England he shall be regarded as too pro-Russian, and in Russia as antipathetic.

With scrip and staff he explored the principal cities, traversed Finland, and Siberia as far as Lake Baikal; sojourned in the Caucasus, and tried the paths and perils of Central Asia, as far as the frontier of Kashgar. M. de Witte, the famous Minister of Finance, honored him with courtesies that opened to him every official door in Russia; and at Yasnaya Polyana, ten miles out of Tula, he foregathered in memorable converse with the man whose voice is regarded by the world outside as "the most remarkable *thing* which Russia contains to-day"—Leo, the son of Nicolas, Count Tolstoy.

"And what is Russia?" this clear-headed, quick-witted globe-trotter asks himself. Is it the limitless, absolute, irresponsible rule of one man over a hundred millions of his fellow-men—is that it? Is it the vast and almost roadless country, where settlements are to distances as fly-specks to window-panes? where the comforts, even the decencies, of civilization may be sought in vain outside the towns, where entire villages are nests of disease, where seven people out of ten can neither read nor write?

It would be easier to tell what is *not* Russia. In the world's affairs, whichsoever way you turn, you see Russia; wherever you listen, you hear Russia. "She moves in every path; she is mining in every claim; 'the creeping murmur' of the world is her footfall; the 'poring dark' is her veil; to the challenge of the nations, as they peer from their borders, comes ever the same reply: 'Who goes there?' 'Russia!'" That is to say, Russia with her colossal mineral wealth in full exploitation; ever more nearly self-sufficing, more independent of the Western world; pushing her railways and her factories and her mines right out into the heart of China and of Central Asia, while she is deliberately ringing India around with her banded rails.

HENRY NORMAN.

Mr. Norman depicts the autocratic all-in-allness of the Czar with strokes which are effective and compelling. "A well-known story tells how in a Russian battle, not so long ago, the artillery, urgently needed at the front, to save the day, was stopped by a deep ditch. The soldiers flung themselves in, until the ditch was full, and the artillery galloped over their bodies." Fact or fiction, that story illustrates a tremendous *truth* in the relation of the common people to their sovereign.

With affectionate enthusiasm, Mr. Norman writes of Finland—the poor land and the scattered folk, with everything but woods and waterfalls denied to them by nature, and handicapped by one of the unkindest climates in which people can live at all. "There can be but few bounds to one's admiration and respect for the Finnish race"—lonely, laborious, frugal, taciturn, within a hard shell hiding the tender kernel of romance and playfulness and song—children of the Vikings and "the hoary skalds."

As for the illustrations which adorn and enrich this handsome volume, it would be hard to overpraise them. Mainly produced from the author's own camera, they constitute an artistic and historic exhibit in themselves.

THE GERMAN PEASANT.

THE EARTH AND THE FULNESS THEREOF. A Romance of Modern Styria. By Peter Rosegger. Authorized translation by Frances E. Skinner. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 397 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE common defects and common virtues of the average German novel are prominent in this story. It is very frank, prolix, and over-leisurely, notwithstanding that one perceives the translator may have in parts condensed it; and the Teutonic trick of unduly philosophizing on little things is not absent. This is balanced by its sincerity, its regard for the homely virtues and domestic affections. The aroma of the soil exhales from its pages, and the reader feels that density of brute force which underlies even the most cultured German thought.

PETER ROSEGGER.

The story opens amid a group of newspaper writers of advanced tendencies at a public house. The talk turns upon the attitude of press writers toward modern conditions. One denounces them as time-servers, declares bankers no better than Jew money-lenders, and the peasant is the best and truest of men. This leads to a challenge from the leader of the group that, if the speaker, Herr Hans Trautendorffer, will serve one year as a peasant farm-hand, he will receive on the following year, 1898, the sum of twenty thousand *kronen* in cash; but should he recant, and fail in working the full year among his ideal people, he shall be obliged to "temporize" for *The Continental Post* two entire years without salary.

Trautendorffer accepts the terms with gusto, and begins his search for work. His refusal at door after door to which he trudges, the brutal manner of it, and the examples given of peasant witticism, which accompany the order to depart, reek with the soil and afford the better insight into the manner of life because the sordidness is not dragged

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

into sight but unconsciously unfolded. At last, on a barren mountain-side, forsaken almost by man and God, apparently, he is taken in and grudgingly allowed the boon of work. The study of this family, who regard his reading of the newspapers—when surreptitiously discovered—as a sort of crime, forms the burden of the story. Father, mother, and two sons form an interesting study. There is a daughter of angelic traits, led astray by the village schoolmaster, yet whom Trautendorffer is afterward proud to marry and thereby prove his superiority above vulgar standards. Altogether it is a strong, sad story, unusual in its portrayal of sordid life and lit up occasionally by glimpses of that sublimated spiritual vision which so oddly mingles with and uplifts Teutonic animality.

LOVE AND SCIENCE.

DOCTOR BRYSON By Frank A. Spearman. Cloth, 7½x5¾ in., 408 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York.

A LOVE-STORY full of interest and color. If the love is passionate, it is wholesome and splendidly human. Mr. Spearman has put strength and clean human nature into this book in the most admirable fashion. The manner of the telling, too, is thoroughly harmonious. Yet, altho he has made "Doctor Bryson" a novel of absorbing interest, one can hardly say that it is a great novel. On the other hand, this is a conviction for which the reasons are not easily given. It is more worth while than much of the fiction which theoretically is greater.

The author shows notable familiarity with all that an eye-doctor should know. Doctor Bryson is a young man of twenty-eight who is surgeon-in-chief for the eye in Laflin College, Chicago. When he was offered the position he accepted it only on the condition that no student of the institution be permitted to touch the eye of a clinic patient. "Let the poor be assured that there will be no experimenting on their distress, and we can work up a clinic here that will beat Vienna." The trustees hesitated. "To beat Vienna, they well knew, would be to beat the world. How could a board of Chicago trustees resist an attempt that promised in any respect to beat the world? . . . Doctor Bryson accepted their chair."

FRANK A. SPEARMAN.

The great merit of Mr. Spearman's work is that all his characters ring so true. This Doctor Bryson is a genius of the eye, virile, positive, gentle, unassuming. He falls in love with the mother of a little girl whom he has snatched from impending blindness by an operation that is one of the rarest cases of the kind—the Jonnesco operation.

The picture of this operation is a model of descriptive writing. It is assisting at a clinic. Something of the poetry of surgery is revealed by the minute details, and, if space permitted, a quotation in full would be warranted. One remark of Doctor Bryson's, however, when he explains to Mrs. Elliot what glaucoma is, shows the way he felt toward his work. To look with an opthmaloscope into a good eye is to look upon life at the spring-time—at the best—red and warm. The glaucomatous eye is like a landscape blasted—barren, gray, dead.

Perhaps there is a trifle too much of "operations" in the book. But the ardor in which he pursues Mrs. Elliot is the vital story. She is separated from a husband, who married her for her money and deserted her when she became impoverished. Yet she has religious scruples against divorce, and holds out against the tumultuous wooing of the man who has saved her child's sight, tho it makes her faint with longing to accede to his wishes. Two or three times she totters to a fall, but the good in her triumphs, tho at an awful cost physically.

In short, if there was ever a case where a woman could get divorced with a good conscience, Mr. Spearman makes you feel that this is it. The *dénouement* is satisfactory.

Mr. Spearman is a New Yorker by birth, but was educated in the West, and spent ten years there as a banker. In 1896 he retired, and lives at Wheaton, a quiet suburb of Chicago. Since retiring he has devoted himself to fiction. As he is a man in his sixth decade, it is highly complimentary to him that his work has the breezy vigor of an ambitious stripling bounding into the arena with the prodigal mettle of youth.

BY A FULL-BLOODED SIOUX INDIAN.

INDIAN BOYHOOD. By Dr. Charles A. Eastman. Cloth, 5½ x 8½ in., 289 pp. Price, $1.60 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

IT seems almost incredible that no previous description of Indian life has appeared from the pen of an Indian, but we are told that such is the fact. The shelves of our libraries contain yards of volumes on the red men, but all written by the white man. Here is Indian life seen from the inside. This book may be duplicated, and it is to be hoped that it will be; but the Indian of to-day is becoming more and more modified by reservation life, and few of them remember the old free, wild life of years ago. Dr. Eastman wisely confined his description to the fifteen years of his boyhood, before he encountered civilization. He gives a vivid and evidently true picture of the Indian when he hunted the buffalo with bow and arrow and was still a stranger to whisky. Indian games, traditions, adventures, woodcraft, courtship, humor, religion, and all the daily life of the red man are told simply and interestingly.

Dr. Eastman, many will remember, was educated at Harvard, and after graduation won the heart and hand of one of the Goodale sisters, who published a volume of verses, written when they were children of twelve and fourteen, that attracted the attention of the country.

A NEWSPAPER HEROINE.

THE LAST WORD. By Alice MacGowan. 5½ x 7½ in., 439 pp. L. C. Page, Boston, 1902. Price, $1.50.

THIS is a story so clever in parts that the critical reader is likely to wish it could have been just a little more clever and given pictures more absolutely true to life and less colored by the haze of romance. It is the story of a bright, winning Texas girl, whom a New York literary syndicate has heard of and invited to come to the metropolis and be one of its writers. On the train she meets a captivating man, whom she later discovers is one of the rulers of the firm to which she is coming. The lights and shadows of her subsequent intercourse with this alluring but masterful being, who wins her heart, is the motive of the story. It is essentially a love-story, and the tragedies and comedies of the heart are engagingly presented. It is also a story of journalistic life, and it is here the initiated reader perceives its weakness, in that it purposely casts the glamour of romance over actualities which, if depicted in fiction at all, need to be depicted truly. Those who know aught of the real footing of women newspaper-writers in New York can smile at the dashing career of Miss Carrington West, but they may hope at the same time it will not tend to lure unsophisticated girls in Texas or elsewhere to fancy they may safely hasten hither and emulate the brilliant Miss West, and meet the same chivalrous editors.

ALICE MACGOWAN.

THE TRANSLATED NOVEL.

THE PHARAOH AND THE PRIEST. By Alexander Glovatski Translated by Jeremiah Curtin. Cloth, 5¾ x 8 in., 696 pp. Price, $1.50. Little, Brown & Co.

IT is rather interesting to reflect upon the opinion concerning American taste in literature of those patient men who keep translating great novels out of languages which are recorded in what appear to the American eye as so many geometrical designs. Once in a while one of those novels appeals to the American public. Once in a while Mr. Howells explains Tolstoy to us, and we proceed on Mr. Howells's solicitation to cultivate a liking for him. Or perhaps a foreign writer happens to hit upon a topic which appeals to the American emotions, and a "Quo Vadis" is read by some millions of Americans who neglect the far greater works of the same author. They neglect, moreover, the great majority of works translated from a foreign tongue from year to year, tho many of them are better than any American novel which has sold two hundred and fifty thousand copies. For example, we can not produce in this country such a book as that of Orjeska's, which was translated into good English about a year ago; and yet how few know even the title of his book?

ALEXANDER GLOVATSKI.

We can not—at least we do not—turn out in this country as good historical novels as "The Pharaoh and the Priest," and yet it seems almost too optimistic to hope that the book will receive any particular attention. To be sure, it is a story of Egypt, and the affection of our fathers for "Uarda" and other works of Georg Ebers has seemed to indicate

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that the fascination of Egypt is not lost upon us. But "Uarda" and "The Egyptian Princess" were written in the days when novelists did not prepare their situations for ultimate appearance on the stage, and it seems that our taste has since then turned toward things that we know more about. We are naturally most interested in those historical novels that concern people and events which we have read about, and it is hardly to be hoped that the present generation of novel readers, in spite of the publications of the Egypt Exploration Fund, can know much about the conditions in Egypt in the twentieth dynasty of Menetho.

The work of Alexander Glovatski, moreover, is too great to be called romantic. It deals with conditions in ancient Egypt as Sienkiewicz deals with conditions in early Poland. It is realistic rather than romantic. The author has caused his characters to think as men and women probably thought in Egypt some thousand years before Christ was born. "The Pharoah and the Priest" may not receive due consideration; nevertheless it is a magnificent piece of work—accurate, so far as may be, in atmosphere, firm in plot, picturesque and true in development of character.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF LAZINESS.

NAPOLEON JACKSON; THE GENTLEMAN OF THE PLUSH ROCKER. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. With Pictures by Potthast. Cloth, 4½ x 7⅛ in., 132 pp. Price, $1.00. The Century Company.

NAPOLEON JACKSON is surely the most delectably lazy man in literature. He was "professionally lazy," too lazy to be even a tramp, and so endowed with color "as to be almost colorless, which is to say, he was black." He could no more help being lazy than he could help being black, and Rose Ann, his wife, who supports the family by washing and glories in Napoleon's laziness, tells us:

RUTH McENERY STUART.
Photo. by Hollinger.

"He *can't* work, 'ca'se his mammy she *marked* him so. She had been overworked befo' he was born an' she marked her chile for *rest*."

The "plush rocker" in the case was a Morris chair that was obtained by Rose Ann in exchange for sixty soap wrappers, and Napoleon spent most of his life in it watching his happy wife at the wash-tub. What they said and thought, about "sperits" for one thing, constitutes most of the book. Finally one night he is haled before a mock court of regulators, and put on trial for not working to support his family. His wife, supported by "Granny," is counsel for the defense, and his and her six pickaninnies are witnesses in his behalf. The case is really that of Laziness *vs.* Strenuous Life, and Laziness wins, much to your gratification. Napoleon returns to the plush rocker and his wife to her wash-tub. It is an exquisite idyl, and you wish there were more.

AMONG THE FLINT-LOCKS AND POWDER-HORNS.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER UNDER WASHINGTON. By Charles Knowles Bolton. Cloth, 5⅛ x 8⅛ in., 258 pp. Price, $1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. BOLTON reminds us that our acquaintance with the private soldier of the patriot army is chiefly derived from Washington's description of him—his queer looks and his queerer ways, his hard lot and his obscure heroism—at Valley Forge. The fuller story of him, the more convincing pictures, are to be found in a line here and there scattered through a heterogeneous mass of contemporary literature. Through these disjointed chronicles, at times so vivid by their very grotesqueness, the present historian has pursued his soldier, catching glimpses of him in camp and on the march, in his duties and his diversions, in the hospital and the prison-ship.

Many of them kept diaries, in which Mr. Bolton discovers a well-defined taste for the weird and the fantastic, and all that is comical, too, in the soldier's life. Especially is their orthography characterized by a noble freedom of phonetic eccentricity. Privates How and Fisher and their mates wrote *Salletoga* for Saratoga, *Dodgster* for Dorchester, *soyloin* for sirloin, *yistoday* for yesterday, with a fine disdain for the *r* in every case where it might with propriety appear, and conspicuously insisting upon it where its absence would be more becoming—after the manner of the Cockney disporting himself among his *h's*. So our patriot soldier was given to writing *forteag* for fatigue, and *cateridges* for cartridges, *arams* for arms, *warter* for water, and *carstle* for castle. Proper names were to him as multiplication was to Marjorie Fleming when she wrote: "The most devilish thing is 8 times 8, and 7 times 7; it is what nature itself can't endure." Hessians are *Hushing* in the high private's diary, Delaware is *Dullerway*, and the Marquis de Lafayette becomes *Markis Delefiat*. But what is spelling to the great soul that can shoot straight and make "no pay, no clothes, no shoes, no rations, no rum" spell liberty?

Even in the pathos of his extreme privations and the picturesqueness of his very squalor, this ragged and hungry fighter, whom a British writer of the time described as "a greedy killer," was not without his holidays and his sports—his May Day and St. Patrick's Day, his Thanksgiving and his Christmas. He played cards and ball and skittles; and the monotony of his camp life was relieved by floggings and funerals. He has his concerts, too, with drums and fifes and French horns. "Roslin Castle" and the "Pioneer's March" were his favorite tunes. "Yankee Doodle" seems to have had small vogue in the army; the soul of the embattled farmer called for something nobler than its doggerel and its cowboy strains.

There were precious opportunities for the cute and thrifty Yankee to turn a more or less honest penny at his trade, between Retreat and Tattoo—sunset and nine o'clock—in the making and mending of shoes, caps, and leather breeches; and all the delightful dickering that came of it.

It is a plain tale that Mr. Bolton has to tell, and very plain is the manner of his telling it. No heroics and no "hyfalutin'"; no picture-makers and no ballad-mongers; just plain fighting and praying (now and then) and cursing and swapping and playing ball.

A DAINTY LITTLE LOVE STORY.

WANTED—A CHAPERON. By Paul Leicester Ford. Cloth, 6½ x 8⅛ in., 109 pp. Price, $2.00. Dodd, Mead & Company. Illustrations by Christy.

THIS dainty little volume, which forms so fitting a pendant to the author's former "Wanted—a Matchmaker," is the latest (and last?) work from the pen of the departed author. It is the cheerful story of a country girl visiting a worldly wise city aunt, who finds it impossible to go out with her to her first fashionable dinner in town. The East and West of the city streets puzzles the girl and she gives the wrong direction to the coachman, who quite innocently lands her at a bachelor's door in a blinding snow-storm. The rest of the story shows how little Cupid played his innocent game. A more charming little brochure, illustrated in Christy's best manner, is not likely to appear this season—or any other for that matter.

PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

MINOR POET BUT NOT IN MINOR KEY.

UP FROM GEORGIA. By Frank L. Stanton. Cloth, 4⅜ x 7⅛ in., 178 pp. Price, $1.20 net. D. Appleton & Co.

FRANK L. STANTON.

MR. STANTON must have been born on a May day, with the hum of bees and the trills of the bobolink in the air, and sung to sleep by a crooning old mammy with a sunshiny face and melodious voice. He is a minor poet, but he is well worth while,—a true poet, tho not a great poet. He has melody and grace, he sees everything, *no matter how* homely and commonplace, in a poetical light, and his technique is good. This volume contains 106 poems, hardly one of them with as many as forty lines. About one-half of them are in dialect, but they make "easy reading," and they all make you think of rippling sunshine. Occasionally he strikes a deeper note, as in "The Woman's Song":

They'll never have done with the fightin' on land an' over sea;
Government—Government, what does it care—what does it care for me?
Bugles must blow an' flags must wave an' the muffled drums must beat.
An' what to a lass is a lover when they lay him dead at her feet?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FAIRBANK'S GLYCERINE TAR SOAP

A CLEAN, HEALTHY SCALP

is insured by an occasional shampoo with FAIRBANK'S GLYCERINE TAR Soap. It cleanses and heals the scalp—makes the hair soft and glossy—promotes its growth, preserves its color and prevents dandruff. It instantly produces a rich, creamy lather in hard or soft water and imparts a delightfully refreshing sense of cleanliness. FAIRBANK'S GLYCERINE TAR Soap soothes, heals, and keeps the skin soft and velvety. Its antiseptic properties render it the most healthful Soap made. It removes dirt, grease and grime like magic.

FAIRBANK'S GLYCERINE TAR Soap contains pure glycerine and pine tar and has an odor **"Like a Breath from the Pines."**

If your grocer doesn't have it in stock, we will mail a free sample cake, postpaid.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Dept. R, Chicago.

Don't judge of the quality by the price—

5c

CALENDAR FREE! 10 gold circles from 10 Fairbank Glycerine Tar Soap cartons, or 20c. in stamps will secure the Fairy Plate Calendar for 1903. This is the handsomest and most artistic Calendar creation of the year. Besides the Calendar proper, it contains four perfect reproductions of hand-painted Vienna plates. Send to-day.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

15th Thousand

The Kindred of the Wild

A Book of Animal Life

BY

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS

AUTHOR OF

"The Heart of the Ancient Wood," "The Forge in the Forest," etc.

Magnificently embellished with 51 full-page plates and many decorations from drawings by

CHARLES LIVINGSTON BULL

Price $2.00

Extracts from Two Letters to the Publishers

"My friend, Professor Roberts has kindly favored me with a copy of his book 'The Kindred of the Wild.' It would be very hard for me to express the pleasure I found in reading it. It is throughout the work of a keen and oving naturalist as well as of a man of letters—a rare combination. I think you are particularly fortunate in the illustrator you have secured, for Mr. Bull undoubtedly stands in the front rank of living animal illustrators. The book is bound to take its place as a standard classic. I remain

Yours truly,

"ERNEST THOMPSON SETON."

"Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts' book 'The Kindred of the Wild' is certainly an admirable work. The author's knowledge of animal life is wonderful, and his manner of writing of it unique. He writes for both the old and young—a most rare faculty.

Very truly yours,

"LEW WALLACE."

Another Book by the Same Author

Barbara Ladd

Just Published

Price $1.50

For sale by all booksellers or sent prepaid on receipt of the price by the publishers

L. C. PAGE & COMPANY

BOSTON

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"History of the Louisiana Purchase."—James Q. Howard. (Callaghan & Co., Chicago, $1.50 net.)

"The Biography of a Prairie Girl."—Eleanor Gates. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"The Book of Joyous Children."—James Whitcomb Riley. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"Le Roi Apépi."—Victor Cherbuliez. (William R. Jenkins, $0.60.)

"Emmy Lou; Her Book and Heart."—George Madden Martin. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Whom the Gods Destroyed."—Josephine D. Daskam. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to his Son."—George H. Lorimer. (Little, Brown & Co.)

"In Memoriam."—Alfred Lord Tennyson. (The Century Company, Thumb-nail series, $1.00.)

"The Rivals."—Richard B. Sheridan. (The Century Company, Thumb-nail series, $1.00.)

"Selections from the Thoughts of Pascal."—Benjamin E. Smith. (The Century Company, Thumb-nail series, $1.00.)

"The Call of the Sea."—L. Frank Tooker. (The Century Company, $1.20 net.)

"Daniel Webster."—John Bach McMaster. (The Century Company, $2.00 net.)

"Luncheons."—Mary Ronald. (The Century Company, $1.40 net.)

"Confessions of a Wife."—Mary Adams. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"Barnaby Lee."—John Bennett. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"Napoleon Jackson."—Ruth McEnery Stuart. (The Century Company, $1.00.)

"How Can I Cure My Indigestion?"—A. K. Bond. (The Contemporary Publishing Company, New York, $1.00.)

"The Bible for Children."—Arranged from the King James Version by Rev. Francis Brown. (The Century Company, $3.00.)

"The Crisis."—Winston Churchill. James K. Hackett edition. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"Historic Highways of America," Volume I.—Archer Butler Hulbert. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, $2.00.)

"The Henchman."—Mark Lee Luther. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Little Masterpieces of Science."—Edited by George Iles. (Doubleday, Page & Co., in six volumes.)

"Eugene Field's Favorite Poems."—Compiled by Ralph A. Lyon. (William S. Lord, Evanston, Ill., $0.50.)

"Sutherland's Christmas."—H. B. K. (William S. Lord, Evanston, Ill., $0.50.)

"Upper Currents."—J. R. Miller. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.85 net.)

"Retrospect and Prospect."—A. T. Mahan. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.60 net.)

"On the Cross."—Wilhelmine von Hillern and Mary J. Safford. (Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia, $1.50.)

"Indo Wisdom."—Translated and edited by Henry Barnard. (Peter Eckler, New York, paper $0.15.)

"Voyages to the Arctic."—Alexander Mackenzie. (New Amsterdam Book Company, 2 volumes, $1.00 each.)

"The History and Power of the Mind."—Richard Ingalese. (The Occult Book Concern, New York, $2.00.)

"A Bayard from Bengal."—Edited by F. Anstey. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"The Housewives of Edenrise."—Florence Popham. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"A Son of God."—John A. Stewart. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Edges."—Alice Woods. (Bowen, Merrill Company.)

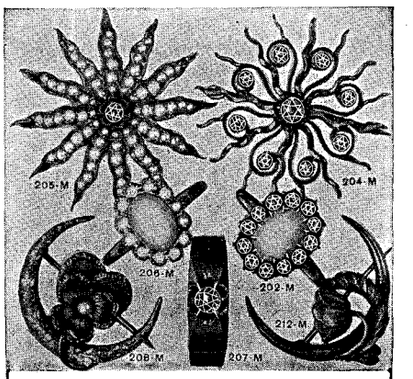
"Around the Capital with Uncle Hank."—Thomas Fleming. (The Nutshell Publishing Company.)

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

In order to more extensively advertise their School, the BRITISH-AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE, Rochester, N. Y., will give the readers of LITERARY DIGEST a course in book-keeping free, the only expense to them being the cost of Instruction Papers and postage. Write to them.

PRIVATE FAMILY having beautiful home near the city, high healthy location, receive convalescents, adults and children. References from patrons. Address

MISS SEYMOUR, Ridge Road, Rutherford, N. J.



The above articles are all solid gold.

205 M	Fine Pearls, Diamond Center	$ 25.00
204 M	Fine Diamond Brooch	50.00
206 M	French Turquoise and Pearls	3.00
202 M	Fine Diamonds and Turquoise	100.00
208 M	Fine Enamel, Pearl Center	5.00
207 M	Fine Diamond Ring	15.00
212 M	Crescent Brooch	4.50

A Jewelry Store in Your Home

Our big catalogue containing 9,000 illustrations that are exact reproductions of an infinite variety of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks, Silverware, Plated Ware, Cut Glass and Leather Goods will be sent to you FREE UPON REQUEST. Within its pages will be found goods from inexpensive trinkets to gems of greatest value.

Being manufacturers and selling direct to you, we can save you one-third on your jewelry purchases. We prepay express charges and guarantee safe delivery. Goods will be sent C. O. D. subject to examination if desired. Your money refunded in full on any purchases not entirely satisfactory. Write for the catalogue to-day, it's free.

Established 1837. Address Department C,

C. D. PEACOCK

Manufacturing Jeweler and Silversmith

State and Adams Streets, Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—Samples of Engraved Wedding Invitations and Cards sent FREE.

We have no agents or branch stores.

The New Winter Styles Are Now Ready

We have just received from abroad some exquisite designs in tailor-made suits, costumes and cloaks for Winter wear. They are the most advanced styles that have yet been produced, and we have illustrated them in a Supplement to our Winter Catalogue. We have also added many new winter fabrics to our line. *Prices are lower than ever before.*

Our Catalogue illustrates:

Exquisite Costumes, $8 up,

Tailor Gowns, both jacket and skirt lined with fine taffeta silk, **$15 up.**

Visiting and Church Dresses, $12 up.

New French Skirts, $4 up.

Rainy-day Suits and Skirts; Suits, $15 up; Skirts, $5 up.

The New French Walking Suits, $10 up.

Garments of Black Velvet Cords and Velveteen; **Suits, $15 up; Skirts, $10 up.**

Handsome Long Jackets and Monte Carlo Coats, $10 up.

Jaunty Short Coats, $7 up.

We pay express charges everywhere.

We keep no ready-made goods, but make everything especially to order. If the garment is not entirely satisfactory, send it back promptly and *we will refund your money.*

Write to-day for Catalogue, Supplement and Samples; you will get them *free* by return mail. *Be sure to mention whether you wish the samples for suits or cloaks.*

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,

119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY.

"Up from Georgia."

By FRANK L. STANTON.

[In his new book of verses, "Up from Georgia" (D. Appleton & Co.), Mr. Stanton in many of his poems strikes an optimistic note that is very delightful. From this volume the following are quoted, showing this encouraging vein, and likewise emphasizing the portrayal of those Southern characteristics that have given Mr. Stanton a place among our foremost dialect poets.]

A PRETTY GOOD WORLD.

Pretty good world if you take it all around—
Pretty good world, good people!
Better be on than under the ground—
Pretty good world, good people!
Better be here where the skies are as blue
As the eyes of your sweetheart a-smilin' at you—
Better than lyin' 'neath daisies and dew—
Pretty good world, good people!

Pretty good world with its hopes and its fears—
Pretty good world, good people!
Sun twinkles through the rain of its tears—
Pretty good world, good people!
Better be here, in the pathway you know—
Where the thorn's in the garden where sweet roses grow,
Than to rest where you feel not the fall o' the snow—
Pretty good world, good people!

Pretty good world! Let us sing it that way—
Pretty good world, good people!
Make up your mind that you're in it to stay—
At least for a season, good people!
Pretty good world, with its dark and its bright—
Pretty good world, with its love and its light;
Sing it that way till you whisper, "Good-night!"
Pretty good world, good people!

"TOLLABLE WELL!"

Spite o' the tempests a-blowin',
Still had one story to tell:
Bright, sunny weather, or snowin',
Allus felt "tollable well."

Half o' the settlement sighin'—
Things gone to ruin, pell-mell!
Never did hear him a-cryin'—
Allus felt "tollable well!"

'Course he had trouble an' sorrow
(Come to us all fer a spell),
But, seein' a brighter to-morrow,
He allus felt "tollable well."

JUST WHISTLE.

When times are bad an' folks are sad
An' gloomy day by day,
Jest try your best at lookin' glad
An' whistle 'em away.

Don't mind how troubles bristle;
Jest take a rose or thistle.
Hold your own
An' change your tone
An' whistle, whistle, whistle:

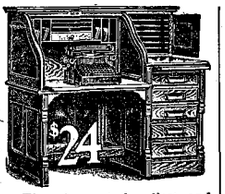
A song is worth a world o' sighs.
When red the lightnings play,
Look for the rainbow in the skies
An' whistle 'em away.

Don't mind how troubles bristle,
The rose comes with the thistle.
Hold your own
An' change your tone
An' whistle, whistle, whistle!

Each day comes with a life that's new,
A strange, continued story,
But still beneath a bend o' blue
The world rolls on to glory.

Don't mind how troubles bristle;
Jest take a rose or thistle.
Hold your own
An' change your tone
An' whistle, whistle, whistle!

"THE DEARBORN" TYPEWRITER CABINET
48 in. long, 31 in. deep, $24.
"The Dearborn Junior" Typewriter Table Cabinet
42 in. long, 24 in. deep, $10.
Made of Golden Oak, and Handsomely Finished.



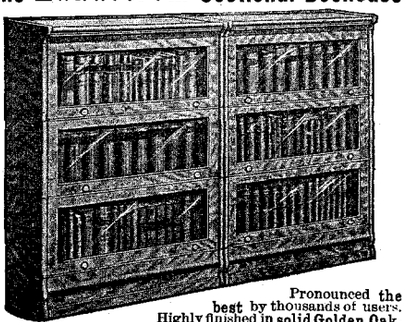
The cheapest, handiest and most serviceable pieces of office furniture made.

Sold on approval, charges paid east of the Rocky Mountains. Use it thirty days—if not satisfactory, return it at our expense, and we will refund your money.

Write for illustrated catalogue of the Dearborn Cabinets.

DEARBORN DESK CO.
Birmingham, Ala.

The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcase



Pronounced the best by thousands of users. Highly finished in solid Golden Oak. Price per section, with door, $1.75; without door, $1. Sent on approval, freight prepaid, direct from factory. Send for Catalogue No. 85. The C. J. Lundstrom Co., Little Falls, N. Y.
FORMERLY THE STANDARD MFG. CO.

REAL ESTATE WANTED
No matter where your property is located, I can find a cash buyer for it. Write for my plan.
FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
"The Real Estate Expert."
7809 Adams Express Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

WE SAVE YOU 50%
Have all makes of typewriters, many as good as new. Lowest prices and strongest guarantee. We rent, buy, sell or exchange machines. Send on approval, one month's rent to apply on machine. Write for catalogs and factory prices. Typewriters, all makes, "E." Office Furniture No. 91; House Furniture No. 92.
E. H. STAFFORD & BROS., 18-20 Van Buren Street, Chicago

THE EQUITABLE
"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"

J. W. ALEXANDER, PRESIDENT
J. H. HYDE, VICE PRESIDENT

A HAPPY THANKSGIVING,

Twenty years ago—on November 28th, 1882—a young man, 31 years of age, took out Endowment No. 251,427 in the Equitable for $10,000. He paid $487.40, and each year since has paid a similar amount.

This year—two days before Thanksgiving—his policy matures, and he can receive in cash

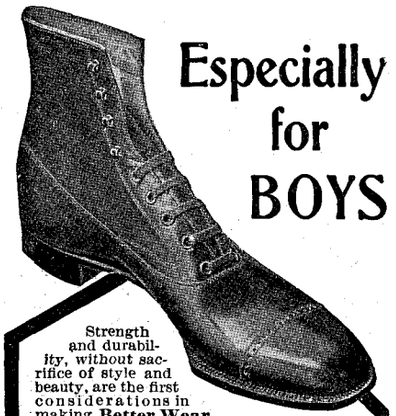
$14,885.30

This is a return of all premiums paid—and $5,137.30 in addition—to say nothing of the protection of $10,000 of assurance for 20 years.

Vacancies in every State for men of energy and character to act as representatives.
Apply to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2nd Vice President.

Send this coupon for particulars of such a policy issued at your age.
THE EQUITABLE SOCIETY, 120 Broadway, New York. Dept. No. 56
Please send me information regarding an Endowment for $.....
if issued at.....years of age.
Name.....
Address.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Especially for BOYS

Strength and durability, without sacrifice of style and beauty, are the first considerations in making **Better Wear Shoes** for boys. The above is an illustration of our "Common Sense" shoe. It is made of pliable kid, which does not crack or peel, and is as dressy as it is durable.

Better-Wear SHOES, $3.50

have set a new standard in both girls' and boys' shoes. We ship them to you by **express, prepaid,** guarantee a fit, and thorough satisfaction or money returned. Send for book showing beautiful styles and sizes, and telling how to order.

BETTER WEAR SHOE SHOP,
Berwick, Pa.

$20.00
Coal at ~~$8.00~~ Per Ton is WORTH SAVING.

THE POWERS HEAT REGULATOR

WILL SAVE

25%

Assures an even temperature. Fits any furnace, old or new. Hot Air, Steam or Hot Water. Easily attached. Regulates itself. Sent on trial.

BOOK ABOUT IT FREE.

THE POWERS REGULATOR CO.,
36 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

Gluten Grits AND BARLEY CRYSTALS,

Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals.
PANSY FLOUR for Biscuit, Cake and Pastry.
Unlike all other Foods. Ask Grocers.
For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

MAKE MONEY EVENINGS.

Men employed during the day can make money evenings giving public exhibitions with **Magic Lantern or Stereopticon.** Little capital needed.
Write for particulars. 260 page catalogue FREE.
McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

MORNING AND NIGHT.

We can not know the way—
Or if it lead to darkness, or to light;
It is but this: To see the rainbow-ray—
To dream the dream—to do the deed to-day,
And then, good-night!

A SPRINGTIME PHILOSOPHER.

I kin tell w'en Springtime comin' by de mos' *onfailin'* signs;
Tain't de risin' sap what tingle ter de tip-top er de pines,
Or de fros' what lef' de furrer, or de larks a-flyin' low,
Or de whistle er de pa'tridge kaze he love his sweetheart so!

But I sorter hez a feelin' what I dunno how ter call,
Dat ef I wus a blossom I'd hang low, en *never* fall!
Dat ef Gabrul blowed his trumpet for de sleepin' folks ter rise
I'd des feel too contented fer ter wake en rub my eyes!

Hit's somepin' in de *elements*—de blowin' er de breeze,
De *listenin'* er de lily fer de comin' er de bees;
De lazy river gwine 'long a-feelin' er his way
Ter de medders, en sweet places whar de honeysuckles stay.

De sun, he say "Good-mawnin'!" whar de fiel's is drench wid dew,
En I des ain't enterprisin' 'nuff ter tell'm, "Same ter you!"
De trees, dey tells me "Howdy! We a-dressin' fer de show,
En soon we'll meet de mockin' birds en swing 'em high en low!"

But I never makes no answer! I des lays back so *still*
En lazy in de sunshine—lak I los' my way en will!
Wid eyes shet tight, en dreamin' in my app'inted place,
I wouldn't bresh a bluefly f'um de furrers in my face!

Oh, I knows w'en Spring's a-comin', en I done laid down my rule,
Dat I wuzn't bo'n fer plowin' en gee-hawin' er de mule,
But fer listenin' ter de cattle bells 'cross daisies cool en deep,
Wid de feelin' what de trees hez w'en dey rocks de birds ter sleep!

HE DANCES LIFE AWAY.

Does he ask how corn is sellin', or if cotton's up or down?
Is he bothered 'bout the country, or the stocks that make the town?
Is he worried 'bout the winter, is he sighin' fer the May?
No! A feller picks the banjer, an' he dances life away!

Does he shrink from all the toilin' in the white blaze o' the sun,
In the hot sand o' the furrow where the larks before him run?
No! You never find him tired; when the sun has left the day
A feller picks the banjer an' he dances life away!

No problem of the races in the hovel or the dome;
He knows his face is blacker than the chimney-back at home,
But ever more it's smilin', an' he's happy night an' day,
For a feller picks the banjer, an' he dances life away!

Emmy Lou: Her Book & Heart

"In some respects the most notable piece of fiction of the last decade."
—LOUISVILLE POST.

By
George Madden Martin

Over Fifty Pictures
By Charles L. Hinton

"'Emmy Lou' is a juvenile classic no adult critic can neglect or despise."
—NEW YORK WORLD.

$1.50
McCLURE, PHILLIPS & Co.
NEW YORK

This Chair will fit you. Write us.

Factory Price

Rest your Bones.

Direct from Factory.

Leather and Mahogany

You can buy this chair or any design in our catalogue direct from our factory for one-third less than you would have to pay at retail for something not as good. We are the makers. **On approval**—We take the risk of pleasing you. Guarantee safe delivery and pay freight as per terms. Everything not satisfactory comes back at our expense.

Before buying, write for our catalogue of Fine Leather Couches, Chairs and Davenports. (free)

THE Harris Manufacturing Co.
202 Columbia St., Springfield, O.

WHEEL CHAIRS AND OTHER INVALIDS' GOODS

RECLINING CHAIRS
Comfort for All Catalogue Free.

STEVENS CHAIR CO.
202 Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.

The "SUN" INCANDESCENT LIGHT

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.

Burns 90 per cent. air and 10 per cent. hydro-carbon gas—costs but little more than daylight. Conforms to insurance underwriters' rules. The ideal light for home, church, hall or business.

Write For Our Liberal Terms To Agents.

Branch supply depots in all the larger cities.

SUN VAPOR LIGHT CO. BOX 610, CANTON, O.
(Licensee of the ground patents for vapor lamps.)

100 CANDLE POWER

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Song.

By WILFRID WILSON GIBSON.

I wove a net for Song
Of sunlight and blue air
To prison her swift wings,
Entangling her gold hair;
But only sightless things
Have fallen in my snare.

I build a house for Song
Of pillared shine and shower,
That she therein might find
Delight in some chance hour;
But only restless wind
Disturbs the leaf-hid bower.

—In London *Outlook*.

The Shell.

By JOHN B. TABB.

Silence—a deeper sea—
Now sunders thee,
Save from the primal tone—
Thy mother's moan.

Within her waves hadst thou
No voice as now:
A life of exile long
Hath taught thee song.

—In October *Scribner's Magazine*.

The Cup.

By ELSA BARKER.

The golden Jemshid, so the Persians say,
Possessed a magic cup with seven rings
That—filled with wine—reflected wondrous things:
The secrets of the seven worlds that sway
In raptured rime, their morrow, yesterday
And now,—ay, and the fond imaginings
Of every soul that sorrows, dreams or sings,
From dim creation's dawn to the last day.

Thy body, my Belovèd, is for me
That magic cup; my love is the red wine.
In thee the wonders of the worlds are mine,
The secrets of the stars and of the sea,
The avid prayers of every hidden shrine,—
All are reflected for my soul in thee!

—In October *Bookman*.

Work.

By MARGARET STEELE ANDERSON.

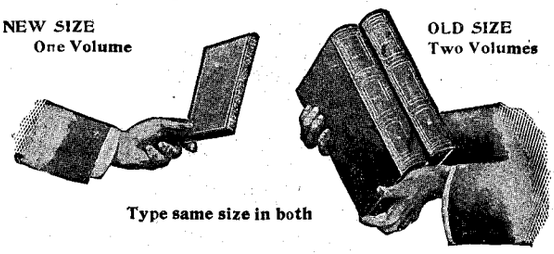
Mine is the shape forever set between
The thought and form, the vision and the deed;
The hidden light, the glory all unseen,
I bring to mortal senses, mortal need.

Who loves me not, my sorrowing slave is he,
Bent with a burden, knowing oft the rod;
But he who loves me shall my master be,
And use me with the joyance of a god.

Man's lord or servant, still I am his friend;
Desire for me is simple as his breath;
Yea, waiting, old and toilless, for the end,
He prays that he may find me after death.

—In October *McClure's Magazine*.

Dainty Little Great Books



Dickens
Thackeray
Scott

The use of Nelson's India paper, the thinnest printing paper in the world, makes it possible to condense 950 pages into a single volume no thicker than a magazine. The size is only 4¼ x 6¼ inches, and fits the pocket. Each novel is complete in a single volume. The type is as large and easily read as that you are now reading. The

New Century Library

editions of these great works are the neatest, most convenient and readable ever published and make choice library sets.

DICKENS, 17 Vols.; THACKERAY, 14 Vols.; SCOTT, 25 Vols. Handsomely bound in the following styles. Cloth, gilt top, **$1.00** a volume; Leather Limp, gilt top, **$1.25** a volume; Leather Boards, gilt edges, **$1.50** a volume. Also sets in cases in special fine bindings.
BUNYAN. The Pilgrim's Progress, The Holy War and Grace Abounding. Complete in 1 volume. Cloth, gilt top, **$1.00**; Venetian Morocco Limp, gilt edges, **$1.50.**
TENNYSON. The Poetical Works (1830-1859) of Alfred Lord Tennyson. Complete in 1 volume. Cloth, gilt top, **$1.00**; Leather Limp, gilt edges, **$1.50.**
CARLYLE. The French Revolution. Complete in 1 volume. Cloth, gilt top, **$1.00**; Leather Limp, gilt edges, **$1.50.**
BURNS. The Poems and Songs of Robert Burns. Complete in 1 volume. Cloth, gilt top, **$1.25**; Leather Limp, gilt edges, **$1.75.**

For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Descriptive lists on application to

THOS. NELSON & SONS, Pub's, Dep't H, 37-41 East 18th St., NEW YORK

FOR HOME PLAYING **$15 to $45**

BILLIARDS, POOL, BALLETTO, TENPINS, ETC.
USE IN ANY ROOM

SIZES, 5, 6, 6½ AND 7 FEET. WEIGHT, 30 to 70 LBS.

Recently improved. Place on dining or library table, or on our folding stand; set away in closet or behind door. Rich mahogany frame, with bed of patent laminated wood, steel braced; the only bed that will remain perfectly level under all conditions; green broadcloth cover, best rubber and steel cushions, regular pockets with pocket covers, 16 finest balls, 4 cues; 40 implements, gratis. *Sent on trial.* Write for booklet and colored plates, free; also for name of your local dealer.

We make the best FOLDING PARLOR TENNIS TABLE. Send for Descriptive Price List.

THE E. T. BURROWES CO., 228 Spring Street, Portland, Me., and New York

Also Manufacturers Burrowes Rustless Insect Screens, Made to Order.

Pears'

Pears' soap is nothing but soap.

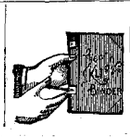
Pure soap is as gentle as oil to the living skin.

Pears' is the purest and best toilet soap in all the world.

Sold all over the world.

I Print My Own Cards

Circulars, Newspaper, Press **$5.** Larger size, **$18.** Money saver. Big profits printing for others. Type-setting easy, rules sent. Write for catalog, presses, type, paper, &c., to factory.
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.



KLIP BINDER

The KLIPS and the Cover form the KLIP BINDER. You can cover a magazine or bind a volume in ten seconds. Instantly removable. Sample dozen Klips, with keys, mailed for 15 cents. **Cover price-list free.**
H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Echo.

By ALOYSIUS COLL.

A thundering tone, hard driven down a glen,
Broke on the granite at a mountain's feet,
And tremulous, and soft and lowly, then
Returned, a finished echo, pure and sweet.

In ancient days a voice of mighty power
Sang out the glory of our land to be;—
Back from the walls of circumstance, this hour
That word returns, a rounded prophecy!

—In September *Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Memory.

By JULIA C. R. DORR

A gray sarcophagus beside a wall
Crumbling and ivy-grown and gray with age,
O'er which a yew-tree, on whose wrinkled page
Was writ the lesson that Time writes for all,
Whispered of years remote and past recall,
Whispered of man's resistless heritage—
Death and decay, Oblivion's stern gage,
And the long silences that round him fall.
But lo! Kind earth and gentle winds had filled
The empty shrine with largess! Tall grass grew
And gay flowers bloomed, where once the dead had lain;
Love built its nest there, and its rapture trilled;
A white lamb cropped the young leaves wet with dew,
And Life still lived where life had once been slain!

—In October *Scribner's Magazine.*

The Sound of the Ax.

By FRANCIS STERNE PALMER.

The young moose thought this alien sound
Meant some new breed of wolf or hound,—
But the bull who led them understood,
And made for the North and a wilder wood;

The lynx-cat snarled his hate and fear,
Snorted shrill the listening deer,—
A flash of gray, a flash of red,
Showed where lynx and red deer fled.

Out from his lair the black bear flung,
Left his mate to carry her young,
Headlong fled to a distant den,—
He knew this sound was a sound of men!

Soon but faint receding tracks
Remain to a forest plagued by the ax!

—In October *Lippincott's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Zola's Premonition of Death.—The inquest held on the death of Emile Zola demonstrated that he succumbed to the poisonous action of carbon dioxid, merely because he jumped to his feet and fell to the floor. Had he remained on the bed with his wife, he possibly would have escaped death. The fact that he jumped suddenly while he should have been unconscious through the action of the heavy gas can be explained only by the following declaration made by the De Goncourts in their journal under the date of March 6, 1882:

"Is it not strange that Love or Death is always

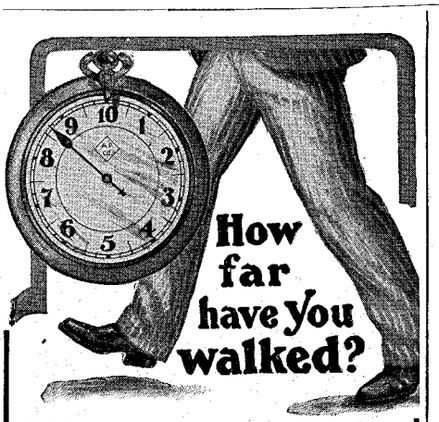
IF YOU ARE BUYING A MUSIC BOX *Make Note-*

that 90% of those sold in this country are REGINAS.

The demand for them is so great that, as only one agent in each town handles REGINAS, the other dealers try to sell you inferior instruments with the specious arguments of "Just as good as a REGINA," etc., etc. They recognize the REGINAS as the only standard for comparison and they would sell the REGINA if they could.

The REGINA excels at every point, but you must see it to be convinced. Read the guarantee, on the bottom or back of every cabinet. The REGINA received the Gold Medal—highest award at the Pan-American. Any REGINA will be sent on approval to responsible parties, and freight paid where we have no dealers. Send for catalogue and complete music list. Agents wanted where we are not represented.

REGINA MUSIC BOX CO.
14 East 22d Street, New York City, or 253 Wabash Ave., Chicago



How far have you walked?

THE AMERICAN PEDOMETER
Tells You.
It Registers Every Step You Take.
$1.00 Carried like a watch in the pocket, can be regulated to suit step of wearer. $1.00

The average man has no idea of the number of miles he covers in a day. Everybody should carry a Pedometer.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us One Dollar and we will mail you one in handsome nickel case. Every One Fully Guaranteed.

THE AMERICAN PEDOMETER CO.,
Factory: New Haven, Conn. 46 T Maiden Lane, New York

MUSIC HATH CHARMS Which the EDISON
PHONOGRAPH

MR. EDISON'S LATEST INVENTIONS
The MOULDED RECORD and The NEW REPRODUCER
duplicate the human voice in volume and clearness. Absolutely free from scratching; perfectly smooth and natural. The Moulded Records are "high speed," made of hard wax, freely and safely handled. With the New Recorder, perfect records can be made at home. NEW REPRODUCERS ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS. Ask your dealer for exchange proposition ("Gem" excepted). Phonographs in Nine Styles, $10.00 to $100.00. Records, 50c., $5.00 per dozen.
NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO., Orange, N. J. N. Y. Office, 83 Chambers St. Chicago Office, 144 Wabash Ave.

SMALL SAVINGS EARNING 5% NET

OUR LOANS on home-properties call for payments of interest and part of principal *monthly*. Thus security constantly gains strength and funds for re-investment are always ready. We can and do earn 5 per cent net for every depositor of $50 or more. Have never paid less. Write for full information and highest testimonials.

Paid in Capital, $1,000,000
Assets, - - - - 1,600,000
Surplus, - - - - 185,000

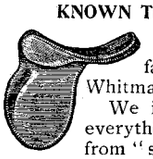
Under Banking Department Supervision.
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
1139 Broadway, New York

For Invalids and Cripples.
COMFORT ON WHEELS

is attained in its perfection through the use of
Fay Tricycles and Invalid Chairs

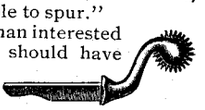
Their fine points are ease, grace and freedom of motion perfect control and easy operation, unrestricted scope of movement. They are easy of adjustment and beauties in appearance. We build them to order to fit exactly the special requirements of each user. Write us for full particulars.
"They are the biggest things of the age for cripples."—J. J. Lassiter, New Bern, N. C.
Fay Tricycle & Invalid Chair Co., Elyria, Ohio.

Whitman Saddles
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.



We are the sole manufacturers of the celebrated Whitman Saddles and Specialties. We import and manufacture everything for the saddle horse, from "saddle to spur."

Every man and woman interested in horseback riding should have our book.
We mail it *free*.



THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.,
(Successors to the Whitman Saddle Co.)
104 Chambers St., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

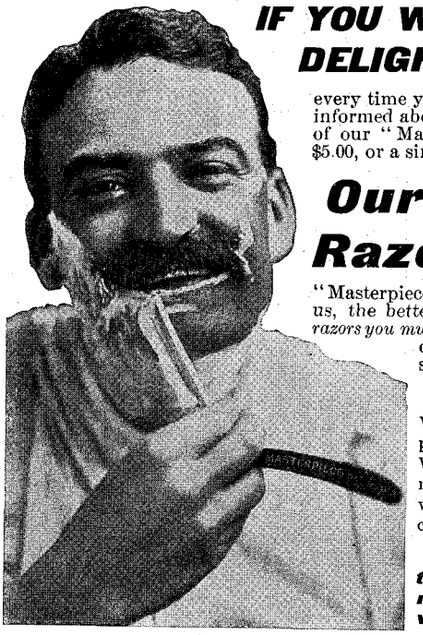
the subject of our after-dinner talk. . . . Zola says that his mother died at Médan, and that, the staircase being too narrow, it was necessary to bring the coffin down through a window; and that he never looks at that window even accidentally without asking himself who will be the first one—himself or his wife—to come down through the same window: 'Yes, since that day death is always at the bottom of our thoughts, and often—we have a night-light in our room now—very often during the night, while looking at my wife, who is not asleep, I feel that she is thinking of the same thing, and we remain in that state without alluding to our common thought . . . through shame, yes, through a kind of shame. Oh, this thought is terrible, and terror comes to our eyes. There are nights when I suddenly jump to my feet, near the edge of the bed, and during a few seconds I remain in a state of indescribable fright.'"

Mr. H. Hardwin, who recalls in the *Illustration* this passage of the De Goncourts' journal, wonders if Zola does not owe his untimely death to a sudden impulse to jump which seized him as it had before. At all events he thinks that the coincidence is striking.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Mascagni's "Dewey Ode."—A good story is told concerning Mascagni's "Dewey Ode," which the celebrated Italian was requested to write just before the return of Admiral Dewey from the Philippines. According to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, all the celebrations had ceased and Admiral Dewey had settled down before Mascagni's ode was in the committee's hands. The committee returned the music, telling him it arrived too late and requesting him to relieve the committee of its $2,000 indebtedness to him. *The Ledger* says further:

The composer stuck the ode in a pigeonhole of his desk and thought no more about it for a while. Then he remembered that the Spanish Government had some time before requested him to write an ode for the coronation of Alfonso XIII. It occurred to Mascagni to hope that the coronation was not over, too. Having ascertained that it was not, he realized that an ode was an ode, and peans of joy were peans of joy the world over. He could inject a few flourishes for "Long Live the King," and make a hit in Madrid. With the order from Madrid had come a request that Mascagni himself appear there to conduct the playing of his composition. So he put his ode and a few other things in a dress-suit case and started off in fine holiday humor.

He was aggrieved that no committee awaited him at the station to conduct him in triumph to his hotel. However, he found a hack-driver who consented for a consideration, quite considerable of a consideration it was, to conduct him to the best hotel there, minus the triumph. But the hotel would have none of him. It met his astonishment and indignation with the remark that it was full. He pleaded vainly. "But think who I am!" They replied: "We've got a coronation on our hands and no time to think who you are." Finally, however, as a great favor, they gave him a room on the top floor, at 160 pesos a day. From there he opened communication with his recreant committee, and in the evening was waited on by an imposing personage, who informed him that his



IF YOU WANT TO FEEL A DELIGHTFUL SATISFACTION

every time you shave, you owe it to yourself to be fully informed about the excellence and smooth cutting quality of our "Masterpiece Razor," which we sell in pairs for $5.00, or a single razor for $2.50, ready to put on the face.

Our "Masterpiece Razor" not only bears a *good name* but is what its name implies; therefore, the more you know about "Masterpiece Razors" the better for you, the better for us, the better for everybody. *If you are not a judge of razors you must trust the maker.* Here is where reputation comes in. Razors have been our specialty since 1819.

We sell Razors exclusively.

We make them; we grind them; we hone them; put them in shaving order, ready for the face, We use the best material money can buy. Every man in our employ is an artist in his line. The work comes as near perfection as human ingenuity can make it.

We have no agents. We sell direct to consumer. We deliver free. We warrant every razor to be precisely what we say it is, and have but one price.

Send for our pamphlet, "All About Good Razors," mailed free.

C. KLAUBERG & BROS. 173 William Street, New York.

THE CARBO MAGNETIC RAZOR

Always Ready for Use

With ordinary careful use keeps a keen edge for years without honing or grinding.

SEVEN BLADE SET
One for every day in the week

Six black handle and one ivory handle for Sunday, **$22.50.**

Full Hollow Ground, $2.50
Extra Double Concave $3.00

Send for free book "Hints to Shavers"

TWO BLADE SETS

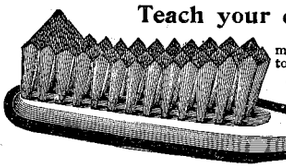
"Carbo-Magnetic" Razors, black handle, in flat Morocco case, **$6.00.**

The "Carbo-Magnetic" is tempered by a *secret* electrical process. Surgically ground by Hamburg process; adaptable for wiry or soft beards. Every one is *guaranteed*—the dealer will exchange it until you are satisfied.

Sold by best dealers or sent by manufacturers postpaid.

Firm of A. L. Silberstein, Makers of *Griffon* Cutlery, **445-446 Broadway, New York.**

Teach your children to use me—youth's and child's size.



Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush. *Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."*

Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers'. FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.

NEVER SLIPS nor TEARS

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

HOLDS WITHOUT HOLES

The Velvet Grip

HOSE SUPPORTER

CUSHION BUTTON

Every "VELVET GRIP" Rubber Button Clasp has the Name Stamped on the Metal Loop.

Be Sure It's There

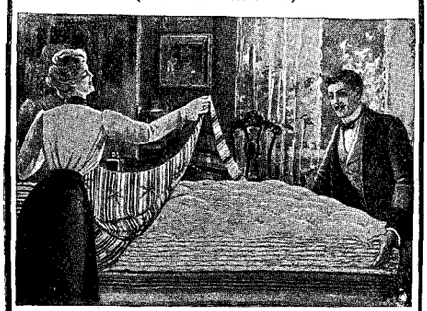
GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Sample pair, by mail, 25c.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How to "renovate" the Ostermoor Mattress

(You don't have to)



Should tick become soiled it can be scrubbed with soap, brush and water—it won't hurt the mattress—or if desired, ticking can be removed for washing and easily replaced, as the hand-laid **(not stuffed)** filling of Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt remains intact, sweet, pure and clean. Needs nothing but an occasional sun bath to keep in perfect order for an ordinary life-time; no care, no trouble, no annoyance, and no expense for remaking so necessary with hair.

How to "clean" a Hair Mattress

(You can't do it)

Hair is an animal fibre, filthy, unclean and uncleanable, a constant source of expense for renovation; it is unhealthy, absorbent of germs and a disease breeder.

Would you sleep on a mattress filled with human hair, gathered *from many heads – anywhere, everywhere?*

And yet, how much more dangerous are mattresses filled with horse hair.

Send your name on a postal for our FREE 96-page book "The Test of Time," whether you want a mattress or not.

It gives strong endorsements from men and women of national reputation. It treats of the patented process of the manufacture of Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt. It gives our guarantee that your money will be refunded, if, after **thirty nights' free trial,** *it is not all you expected or even hoped for.*

2 ft. 6 in. wide, 25 lbs.	**$8.35**
3 ft. wide, 30 lbs.	**10.00**
3 ft. 6 in. wide, 35 lbs.	**11.70**
4 ft. wide, 40 lbs.	**13.35**
4 ft. 6 in. wide, 45 lbs.	**15.00**

All 6 feet 3 inches long.

Made in two parts, 50 c. extra. Special sizes at special prices.

We prepay express charges.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS trading on the name of "felt." It's not **felt** if it's not an **Ostermoor.** Our name and guarantee on every genuine mattress.

OSTERMOOR & CO., 119 Elizabeth Street, N. Y.

We have cushioned 25,000 churches. Send for our book "Church Cushions."

A NEW LENS OF ONE SOLID PIECE OF GLASS

MUNDORFF'S

NEERANFAR & FARANEER

1167 Broadway, NEW YORK

30 Fifth Street, - - PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHEAP RATES California, Washington, Oregon, Colorado. We give reduced rates on household goods of intending settlers to the above States. Write for rates. *Map of California, FREE.*
TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO., 325 Dearborn St., Chicago.

services were no longer in demand by the Spanish Government. It had learned with pain and surprise of his attentions to the American people, that he had actually written them an ode celebrating the return of that obnoxious Dewey. Mascagni sadly put his ode back in his dress-suit case and took the next train for Pesaro. He has since been considerably cheered by the suggestion that he might persuade the authorities of the St. Louis Exposition to buy it as an expressions of the peans of joy occasioned by their opening.

General Young and the Kaiser.—General Corbin, who has returned home after witnessing the German maneuvers, relates an incident of his stay in Germany which is published in the New York *Herald.* The Kaiser asked General Young:

"'Is this your first visit to Germany, General?'

"'Well,' replied General Young, 'I've never been in this part of Germany before.'

"'*Not in this part?*' queried the Kaiser, smiling. 'What German places have you seen?'

"'Oh,' replied General Young, with the most serious face, 'I've been in Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Cincinnati often.'

"The peal of laughter from the Emperor's lips caused the members of his staff, who were sitting on their horses some distances away, to look at the Kaiser and the American generals with considerable astonishment.

"The Kaiser was so tickled by General Young's German explorations that he led him over to where the Empress was, presented him, and repeated to her what Young had said."

King Edward in Disguise.—The London *M. A. P.*, tells this story of King Edward:

Not so very long ago, when the King was Prince of Wales and he was better able than nowadays to gratify his tastes for the methods of "the good Haroun-al-Raschid," he was taking a walk alone in St. James's Park before breakfast. He found himself followed by a well-dressed but crazy-looking old woman. He had seen and suffered from her before, so he ignored her sedulously and severely, and continued his stroll until he was obliged to turn homeward. Then the woman stood right before him and curtsied. The Prince raised his hat and tried to pass on. But in vain.

"I have a grievance, your Royal Highness," began the stranger, drawing from her handbag a big, closely written parchment roll.

"Ach, madam, thees ees not ze first time I have been taken for ze Pr-rrince of Wales," was the reply in a gruff voice, and with a fine natural German accent.

The old lady flashed a look of deepest scorn upon the Teutonic "double" of the King that was to be. Then she put away her precious documents and said loftily, with the rather pitiful vanity of her class—the Miss Flites of real life: "I have the honor to know personally all the members of the royal family, and if my eyesight were not becoming so bad nowadays I would never have made such an astonishing error as to have taken you for the Prince of Wales!"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Jason's Mistake.—Jason, having returned from the Argonautic expedition, seemed much downcast.

"But didn't you get the Golden Fleece?" inquired his friends.

"Yes," replied the weary adventurer, "but it's the sealskin cloak my wife wants that is the trouble now."

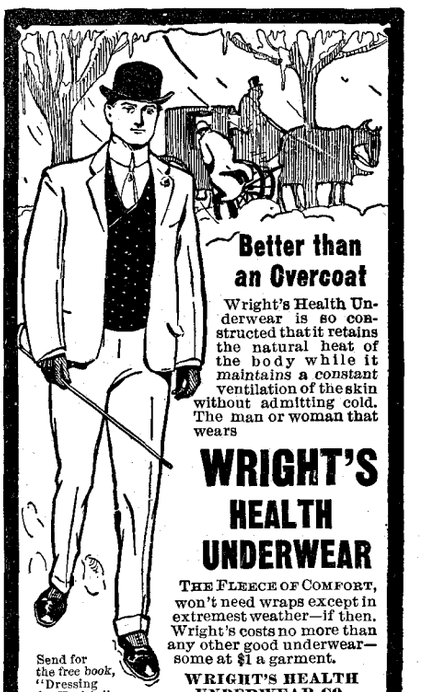
MacDonald-Heyward Co.,

1127 Broadway, New York City

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,

Class and Society Rings and Pins.

Also Finest Grades of Art Stationery.



Better than an Overcoat

Wright's Health Underwear is so constructed that it retains the natural heat of the body while it *maintains a constant* ventilation of the skin without admitting cold. The man or woman that wears

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR

THE FLEECE OF COMFORT, won't need wraps except in extremest weather—if then. Wright's costs no more than any other good underwear—some at $1 a garment.

Send for the free book, "Dressing for Health."

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO.
75 Franklin St., New York.

Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Protects Against Temperature Changes.

The Standard Sanitary Underwear for Men, Women and Children.

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

Also various Jaeger Novelties and Specialties.

Don't forget that the Best is the Cheapest and that the first Wealth is Health.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

DR. JAEGER S. W. S. CO.'S OWN STORES.

NEW YORK: 16 W. 23d St., 155-157 B'way

BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton Street.

BOSTON: 230-232 Boylston Street.

PHILADELPHIA: 1510 Chestnut Street.

CHICAGO: 82 State Street.

AGENTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Vapo-Cresolene

CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever

Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.

An interesting descriptive booklet is sent free, which gives the highest testimonials as to its value. **All Druggists.**

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, New York.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Malta-Vita

"THE PERFECT FOOD"
FOR
Brain and Muscle

PURE
PALATABLE
POPULAR

Millions are eating MALTA-VITA, "the perfect food."

IT GIVES HEALTH, STRENGTH AND HAPPINESS

Tastes Good — Because It Is Good

MALTA-VITA is the original and only *perfectly cooked, thoroughly malted, flaked, and toasted whole wheat food*, yet many inferior imitations are offered the public under different names.

MALTA-VITA contains more nutrition, more tissue-building qualities, more nerve stimulant than is found in any other food.

Beware of imitations. Insist on getting **Malta-Vita**, the perfect food.

REQUIRES NO COOKING.
ALWAYS READY TO EAT.

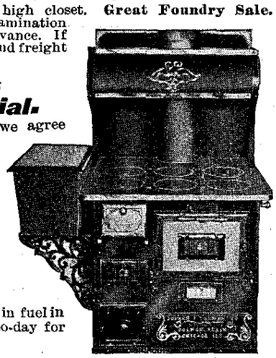
SOLD BY GROCERS

Manufactured by
MALTA-VITA PURE FOOD CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan
Toronto, Canada

$45 TOLMAN RANGES $21.75

with reservoir and high closet. We ship range for examination without a cent in advance. If you like it pay $21.75 and freight and take range for

Great Foundry Sale.



30 Days FREE Trial.

If not satisfactory we agree to **refund your money.** Tolman Ranges are made of best wrought steel. Oven 17½x21 in. Six 8 in. holes. Best bakers and roasters *on earth.* Burn *anything.* Asbestos lined flues.

Guaranteed 5 years.

Will save their cost in fuel in **One Year.** Write to-day for our new Catalogue.

JUDSON A. TOLMAN COMPANY,
Dept. R 19 66 Lake Street, Chicago.

FLORIDA SUNSHINE—Good Board for sensible people, at reasonable rates. Hotel Verona, Avon Park, Fla.

Perceiving that he had followed the wrong course, he steered for the frozen North.—*New York Sun.*

The New Standard.—"What became of Jones?"
"Failed. He's a has-been."
"And Smith?"
"Rich. He's a coal-bin."—*New York Sun.*

Arranging the Price.—PICTURE DEALER: This, sir, is the finest thing we have in the house—a genuine Rembrandt."

PARVENU: "Ah, yes; I see it at a glance. Tell Mr. Rembrandt I'd like to have him dine with me to-night, and we can talk over the price."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Way of a Maid.—

She told him not to come, and then,
Because the poor wretch stayed away,
Jeered at the faithlessness of men.

She told him that he must not stay,
And then, because the poor soul went,
Would scarcely speak to him next day.

She told him he must never *dare*
To kiss her, and when he obeyed
She wept because he did not care.

These be the strange ways of a maid
That make men old before their time,
The mighty weak; the brave, afraid.

—THEODOSIA GARRISON, in *Puck.*

Hamlet Fixed Him.—Hamlet was rehearsing his famous soliloquy, when he saw a countryman looking through the latticed window at him.

Without paying any attention to the peeper, however, Hamlet continued:

"To sleep! perchance to dream; ay, there's the rubber."

The countryman took the hint and hurried on his way.—*New York Sun.*

Golfing Song.—

Tho rain may fall or wind may blow,
Or pleasant be the weather,
A happy fellowship we know
Who tramp the links together.

The summer sun is in our eyes,
Our cheeks are red as roses,
And where the golden sunshine lies
There's sunburn on our noses.

Our hearts become as children's hearts,
With little joys delighted,
For every worldly care departs
When the first tee is sighted.

O freedom of the open day
Upon the rolling meadow,
No gold your virtue can repay
In sunshine or in shadow!

For tho it rain or tho it blow,
Or pleasant be the weather,
The heart of happiness we know
Who tramp the links together.

—LOUISE MORGAN SILL, in *Harper's Magazine.*

Natural History of the Young Girl.—The young girl is not peculiar to any locality, but flourishes in all climates, and even under the most unfavorable conditions, tho at seaside resorts, dances, and occasionally by the shores of lakes and in the mountains she obtains her best growth. The Esquibean, or Boston variety, is observed as far north as the Back Bay.

These young creatures are sought extensively by sportsmen throughout the civilized world.

The best equipment for the sport is a complete outfit of gilt-edged securities and a strong right arm. Oftentimes when seemingly securely bagged they get away, and when they congregate in large numbers, their natural timidity is replaced by a desperate courage. They have been known to attack single and defenseless men on dark nights on hotel piazzas, and, being naturally cruel, they inflict great damage.

Sometimes kindness will do more to secure a fine specimen of this species than anything else. When kissed, they scream readily, but they soon become used to this treatment when judiciously applied. They eat large quantities of expensive

ALICE
IN WONDERLAND
SAW
NOTHING
MORE
FAIRY LIKE
THAN

NABISCO
Sugar Wafers

EACH ONE
AS IT MELTS
IN THE MOUTH
CARRIES YOU
OFF
TO PLEASURE LAND

Made in many flavors

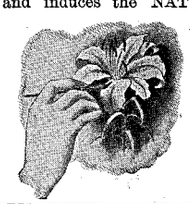
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Man Cannot Improve Nature

Man has not yet succeeded in his attempt to paint the lily or perfume the rose. The white flour miller has, however, attempted to improve upon the Whole Wheat as a food and failed because he **has taken a part away from a perfect whole.**

SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT

is the wheat, the whole wheat, and nothing but the wheat. It is a Naturally Organized Food, that is, contains all the properties in correct proportion necessary to nourish every element of the human body. "Soft cooked" cereals are swallowed with little or no mastication and, therefore, the teeth are robbed of their necessary —NATURAL—exercise, causing weakness and decay. **Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit** being crisp, compels vigorous mastication and induces the NATURAL flow of saliva which is necessary for NATURAL digestion.



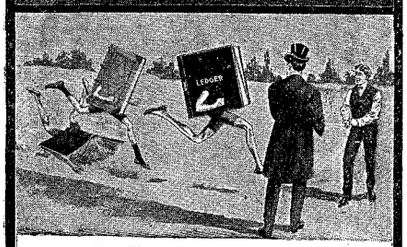
SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT builds Strong Bodies and Sound Teeth, and makes possible the NATURAL Condition of Health.

Sold by all grocers. Send for "The Vital Question" Cook Book (Free.) Address

The Natural Food Co.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Razall LOOSE LEAF SYSTEM
STANDARD OUTFITS SHIPPED ON APPROVAL



ALWAYS AHEAD

The Razall Loose Leaf System is always ahead—far and away in advance of the old bound book method and considerably in advance of other so-called loose-sheet systems.

Aside from the advantages of prompt up-to-the-minute accounting there is a distinctive quality feature about Razall outfits that makes them a money-making investment.

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNTING is the title of our 36-page booklet telling how the system is used and how it can be applied to your Ledgers and other records. It also describes the superior features of Razall construction. Send for Edition N Free.

$18.35 buys a complete outfit consisting of Ledger, Transfer Ledger, two Index sets and 500 best quality leaves (choice of three forms.)

H. G. Razall Mfg. Co., 310-312 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Can. Mfr., Chas. F. Dawson, 226 St. James St., Montreal.

WALL ST. EDITION.

WRIGHT'S BOOKKEEPING SIMPLIFIED.

This is the only book ever published on Wall St. accounting. It thoroughly explains Wall St. methods of doing business, which must be understood to comprehend brokers' intricate and interesting bookkeeping methods. Forms of twelve special books. How entries are made in each. Forms of all important papers peculiar to the business. It also explains latest business methods of conducting books for wholesale, retail, importing, manufacturing, and commission business; also for corporations, trusts and syndicates. ALPHA TO OMEGA of systematic bookkeeping and expert accounting. A PERFECT SELF-INSTRUCTOR. You can learn without a teacher how to keep any set of books expertly and acquire unusual skill. This book contains the same course of practice that we get $30 for with personal instruction and which has prepared over 3,000 successful bookkeepers for splendid positions: some now earning from $2,000 to $5,000 annually. We will issue a CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY to those who can pass examination for bookkeepers' position on page 290; also pass second test on page 291. 368 pages, cloth bound, rouge et noir, $3.50. Greatest value ever given for the money. EQUIVALENT TO BUYING A SOVEREIGN FOR A CENT. What others say: "I find your Wall St. edition to be the best and most satisfactory work on accounts I ever purchased, and I have everything afloat on that subject." "Your book is a veritable mine of good things." Have examined all the recent works on bookkeeping and yours beats all in every respect. In my opinion it will never be excelled." SAVE THIS NOTICE. Request specimen pages. P. A. WRIGHT & CO., Department D, 148 W. 14th St., New York City.

THE WEIS ENVELOPE SCRAP BOOK

The Greatest Convenience of the Age.

Everything filed and indexed so you can find it instantly.

FOR CLIPPINGS

For clippings and sketches, cooking recipes, etc. Will hold and index for ready reference from 500 to 1,000 clippings (20 envelopes). Is bound in Vellum de Luxe; stamped side and back; size 6 x 10. Only 75 cents at stationers' or from us, prepaid.

THE WEIS BINDER CO., 130 LaGrange St., Toledo, O.

LEARN SHORTHAND BY MAIL!

Easily and speedily learned. Positions await proficients. Terms easy and low. Address B. S. BARRETT, BROWNE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED Active, educated men. Weekly salary or definite time guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, New York.

food, and will nibble at anything bright, especially diamonds, pearls, and rubies.

Many of them display great intelligence, readily talking Herbert Spencer, Ibsen, and Browning, but the average is about Hall Caine or Marion Crawford level. They are very affectionate as a rule, sometimes becoming attached to several men at once.

Their favorite form of amusement is the wedding. When not the real object of interest, they like to get as near the altar as possible.

We couldn't get along without them.—*Life.*

Coming Events.

November 5-6.—Convention of the Association for the National Study of Epilepsy at New York.

November 6.—Convention of the Eastern Association of Car Service Officers at New York.

November 12-15.—Convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at New Orleans.

November 13-22.—Convention of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans.

November 17-22.—National Horse Show Association Show at New York.

Vehicle and Implement Dealers' Association Exhibit at Cincinnati.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

October 20.—The State Department learns from the New York *Sun* that a secret treaty has been drawn between Chile and Colombia giving Chile perpetual right to send war material across the Isthmus; the Colombians look to Chile for help to crush the revolutionists.

October 26.—Revolutionists are reported active in the interior of Colombia.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 20.—It is believed that the partition of Portuguese territory in South Africa will soon take place; Germany and England may divide the country when a price is fixed.

October 21.—At a meeting of borough, county, and district councils' delegates at London, a plan for taxation similar to that in operation in America is recommended.

Letters from British officers with the force in Somaliland indicate that its position is more precarious than the official despatches admit; Indian troops are under orders to start for their relief shortly.

October 22.—The Danish Landsthing rejects, by a tie vote, the bill for the ratification of the treaty regarding the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

LEARN SOMETHING DIFFERENT IT PAYS

The Economist Training School is the **only** window trimming school in the world, and has more call for graduates than it is able to fill. We have a large and thoroughly equipped school, where students are taught in person. We also teach by mail **Window Trimming, Ad. Writing** and **Card Sign Painting.** This school is endorsed by the best merchants in America **because it's practical,** and its students are eagerly sought.

Write for particulars to

Economist Training School, 134-138 West 14th St.
Willard H. Bond, President. New York City

THIS PRETTY COLLAR FREE

To Every Lady in the Land

Ordering our NEW EMBROIDERY BOOK during NOVEMBER

Book is our latest "EMBROIDERY LESSONS with COLORED STUDIES"—just off the press. Excels last year's book. Embroiderers said that book was "worth dollars" to them. 10 cents pays for book and postage. STAMPED COLLAR given FREE to get your order in November—before holiday rush. You are sure to order this book, sooner or later.

Contains 100 fully illustrated pages. Complete instructions for latest Centerpieces, Doilies, Linen Collars, Sofa Cushions, etc.

Some Special Features Are:

Full-Paged Colored Plates
Mountmellick Embroidery
Huckaback Designs
Stylish Linen Collars
Colored Drawn Work

SEND 10c. Ask for "1903 BOOK" and FREE COLLAR.

The Brainerd & Armstrong Co.
23 Union Street
New London
Conn.

Fire Proof

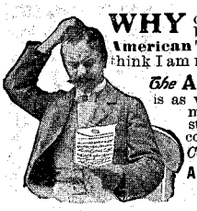
AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION against loss by fire for Deeds, Stocks, Bonds, Contracts, Notes, Mortgages, Insurance Policies and other valuable papers.

PRICE $8.00. *Freight prepaid east of Denver.*

Approximate weight, 50 lbs. First-class lock, duplicate keys. Inside dimensions, 10 in. long, 6 in. wide, 4 in. deep. Space for holding 40 Deeds or Insurance Policies.

140-page illustrated Safe catalogue sent free to any address.

THE VICTOR SAFE & LOCK CO., Dept. 25 Cincinnati, Ohio



WHY doesn't Jones get down to business methods and buy an American Typewriter for $10? Does he think I am running a puzzle department?

The American $10 Typewriter is as well made as the highest-priced machines, but more simple. It has stood the test; ten years without a competitor. "$9,000 in Use."

Catalogue and sample of work free.

AMERICAN TYPEWRITER CO.
Broadway, bet. Warren & Chambers Sts., New York.

LANGUAGES For Self-Study, School Use, Etc.

CORTINA'S METHOD (complete) $1.50
Awarded First Prize Columbian Exposition.

OR BY PHONOGRAPH THE IDEAL METHOD.
Circulars, etc. on application.

Cortina's Sp.-Eng & Eng.-Sp. Pocket Dictionary & Instructor, Flex Cloth, Double Index, 317 Pages, 25c. Imported Spanish Books.

R. D. Cortina Academy of Languages, 44 W. 34th St., N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Andrew Carnegie is reinstalled Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, Scotland.

October 23.—The French Government opens negotiations with the striking coal-miners and their employers in France, to endeavor get them to settle the strike by arbitration.

The Tuberculosis Congress opens in Berlin.

The Dominican Government troops capture the town of Monte Christi from the rebels, taking General Navarro, the rebel leader, a prisoner.

An agreement is effected by Great Britain, Germany and France for the military evacuation of Shanghai.

October 25.—The King and Queen make their delayed coronation progress through South London to the Guildhall.

October 26.—The Tuberculosis Congress at Berlin comes to a close.

The Russian Government issues a censorship code for the use of editors.

Domestic.

October 20.—The mine workers' convention adjourns without voting on the plan to submit their grievances to the President's strike commission.

October 21.—The mine workers' convention, by a unanimous vote, declares the coal strike off.

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway decides the Samoan controversy in favor of Germany.

Dr. Edmund J. James is installed as president of the Northwestern University, in Evanston, Ill.

October 22.—Strikers, enraged because the non-union men were not discharged, renew their rioting.

October 23.—Work is resumed at many collieries in the anthracite region.

October 24.—The members of the Coal Strike Commission meet in Washington.

Governor Stone issues general orders for the withdrawal of troops from the coal region.

October 25.—The President, with the consent of the operators and miners, appoints Carroll D. Wright a member of the Coal Arbitration Commission.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson is inaugurated president of Princeton University.

Attorney-General Knox submits his report on the Panama Canal Title to President Roosevelt.

James J. Corbett's Physical Culture System

ONE of the foremost athletes in the world will teach you by mail the system that made him physically perfect. Men or women with weak lungs and flabby muscles can be developed in a few weeks into a healthy physical condition. The man of fifty or the child of five finds equal benefit. Children trained under my system will become robust and healthy men and women. A few minutes a day with this system will do wonders for you. Each patient will be instructed according to his or her particular requirements.

Write for condition blank, book of particulars, my plan of mail instruction, terms, etc.

JAMES J. CORBETT, 1183 K Broadway, NEW YORK

SANDOW'S Greatest Offer

Every mail brings to me numerous inquiries, asking wherein my system of Physical Culture differs from others, and also as to the general character of the work. Since practical experience is of more value than theory, arguments, or even genuine testimonials, (all of which I can easily furnish in unlimited quantities), I have decided to make the following offer: To any individual of *either sex* who sends me correct answers to the following list of questions, accompanied with a stamped and addressed envelope, I will immediately prescribe and forward a special course, in two sections, covering *twenty days' work*, embodying my methods adapted to each individual case, and

ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE

No more or better service than this could be furnished, even though you paid me or any other competent instructor the highest fee.

There are *no other conditions or expenses whatsoever* attached to this offer. At the completion of this course, you will be in a position to judge intelligently as to the value of scientific exercise, and my method of teaching it, and you are at perfect liberty to then dispense with my services. Should you wish any further services, I shall be pleased to carry you on at a reasonable fee.

All who are alive to the value of judicious exercise as a means to perfect health, will undoubtedly appreciate this offer, and I cordially invite you to accept it. *Multitudes of business men, and intelligent women from all parts of the world have secured, and are retaining perfect health, through my system.* State sex, age, height, weight, condition of heart, lungs, nerves, and digestion. Using tape measure, give girth of waist, chest, thighs, calves, upper arms, forearms and neck.

This Offer Expires January 1st. **EUGEN SANDOW, Boston Mass.**

Racine Exercisers

Chest Expanders, Wall Exercisers and Grip Machines

are the only exercisers that will not weaken with use or rot with age. They are made of steel springs and are guaranteed for five years. Made in four tensions for **children, ladies, men** and **athletes.** Write for free booklet, telling how to preserve your health and retain the freshness of youth.

Our Ideal Massage Grip is recommended for pianists, telegraph operaters, stenographers and for writers' cramp and makes an ideal massage roller.

"Ask your dealer"

RACINE STEEL SPRING EXERCISER CO,
1649 College Avenue Racine, Wisconsin

PROF. ANTHONY BARKER

guarantees to increase the strength and vitality of any man, woman or child, in a course of lessons.

My gymnasium is one of the largest and best equipped in New York City. My facilities for taking care of pupils, whether *personally* or *by mail*, are unexcelled. I have never failed permanently to relieve persons with weak *Stomach, Heart, Kidneys* or *Back; Curvature of the Spine, Rupture*, or any deformity. All is accomplished without medicine or the knife.

Send for particulars regarding my courses and methods or if in vicinity call.

Anthony Barker's School of Physical Culture
1164 Broadway, Room 23, New York City

(SPECIAL OFFER)

FOR $1.00 I offer as complete a course of Physical Culture as has ever been mailed for $20.00.

"PHYSICAL CULTURE SIMPLIFIED"
by Prof. Anthony Barker

Finely bound in cloth, Illustrated with 54 full-page halftones from Life and every move minutely described. A few moments expended each day will accomplish wonders if instructions are followed. If sickly you will become not only well, but strong.

Sent postpaid by the publishers.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., New York

HOW TO MANICURE You may learn all about the care and treatment of finger-nails in the latest approved way, from a copy of

MY MAID'S MANICURING MANUAL

Introductory edition, **only 10 cents** (coin or stamps), to all who answer this advertisement.

JAY, BEE & CO., 1131 Broadway, New York

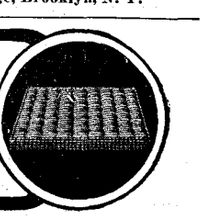
BECOME A PHYSICAL DIRECTOR FREE.

For Men and Women. If you are well and strong we can instruct you in a few months. Instruction by mail or at our Institute. Six private tutors, graduates from Yale and Hungarian Universities. We have no trouble in finding positions for our graduates. Free instruction by mail (the only cost being postage and instruction papers while you are studying with us). Write for finely-illustrated prospectus of our Institute. **Mac Levy Institute of Physical Culture, Corres. Dept., L. D., Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

WILL YOU TRY IT?

There are twenty reasons why the **EZYBED** KAPOK RESILIENT **MATTRESS** is superior to any other. The chief reason is that it is the only perfectly hygienic mattress made. Will you try it 30 nights free at our expense? Send for book and trial offer.

THE A. A. Bohnert Co., Dept. G, Cincinnati, Ohio.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What are brittle lamp chimneys for?

For sale.

MACBETH don't make 'em.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

October 25.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, leaves Wilkesbarre for Washington to attend a meeting of the Coal Strike Commission; the Polish, Lithuanian, and Slavic miners present to him a handsome gold watch and a badge set with diamonds.

CHESS.

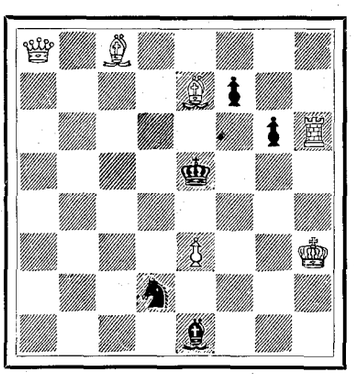
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 751.

LXIX.—MOTTO: "Snowflake."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

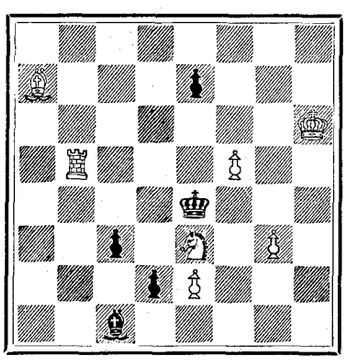
Q 1 B 5; 4 B p 2; 6 p R; 4 k 3; 8; 4 P 2 K; 3 S 4; 4 b 3.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 752.

LXX.—MOTTO: "Tockey."

Black—Five Pieces.



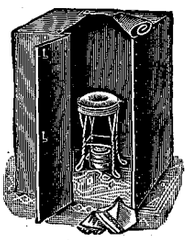
White—Seven Pieces.

8; B 3 p 3; 7 K; 1 R 3 P 2; 4 k 3; 2 p 1 S 1 P 1; 3 p P 3; 2 b 5.

White mates in two moves.

A Purified Body

When no change of temperature or weather can influence our physical condition, and our bodies are proof against contagion, *then we are in Health.* A little consideration of the resources of the Turkish Bath will convince any reasonable mind of its wonderful power to secure that most desirable of all physical attainments—*A Purified Body*, which insures freedom from all disease, a clear, buoyant brain, beautiful complexion, and perfect vitality. This condition



MAKES LIFE WORTH LIVING

With a RACINE FOLDING BATH CABINET you can enjoy the luxury of Turkish, Vapor and Medicated baths in the privacy of your own home even better than in Turkish bath rooms. The advantages are many, the pleasure is great. THE COST IS BUT THREE CENTS PER BATH. The patented features which make the RACINE perfection are owned and controlled by us. Without them no cabinet can be satisfactory. We guarantee perfect satisfaction both in cabinet and price. We ship on approval, freight or express prepaid. Returnable at our expense if you wish. Write a postal for our handsome illustrated booklet. New prices. Sent FREE. It tells why these baths form the most important factor in personal hygiene, and why the Racine Cabinet should be your choice.

Racine Bath Cabinet Co., 422 Main St., Racine, Wis.
New York Exhibit, 48 Warren Street.

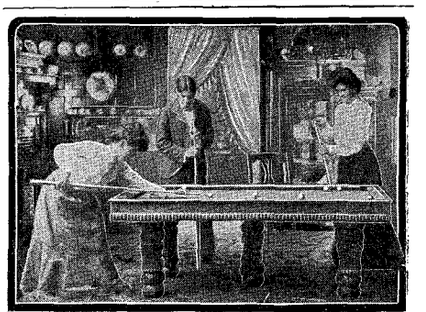
Williams' Shaving Stick

bears the seal of universal approval.

For rich, healing lather, convenience and elegance of style it is peerless.

Price, Twenty-five Cents, of all Druggists.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Ct.
LONDON PARIS DRESDEN SYDNEY



BILLIARD AND POOL

Tables have been costly and cumbersome luxuries. The

Indianapolis Combination Table

Library—Dining—Billiard—Pool

Makes GOOD BILLIARDS possible in every home. A massive, beautiful piece of furniture—as dining or library table none better. Converted into a pool or billiard table of perfect playing qualities by removing top. Constructed on same principle as regulation billiard tables. Beds of superior Vermont slate, quick, live sensitive cushions, absolutely accurate angles. Cloth is of finest quality, balls true, cues well balanced.

Write now for illustrated catalogue and further information.

COMBINATION BILLIARD MFG. CO.,
368 N. Claypool Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

DENT'S CORN GUM CURES CORNS-BUNIONS-WARTS.

Easy to apply. Does not spread. Gives almost immediate relief.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS 15 CTS., OR BY MAIL UPON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

THE GENUINE IS IN TIN BOXES.

C.S. DENT & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

DEAFNESS

The Morley Ear-Drum

is the most recent and most effective *invisible* device for the relief of deafness. It is easily adjusted, comfortable and safe. Send for descriptive booklet.

The Morley Company, Dept. R, 19 South 16th St., Philadelphia

FREE SPECIAL OFFER to the readers of The Literary Digest.
Good for 30 days.

A Beautiful Imported China Tea Set (56 pieces), or Toilet Set, Parlor Lamp, Clock, Watch, and many other articles too numerous to mention, FREE with club order of 20 lbs. of our New Crop Tea, 60c. a lb., or 20 lbs. of Great American Baking Powder, 45c. a lb. This advertisement must accompany order by mail or at store.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

Reduces Your Fuel Bills 50% when you use our PERFECT STEAM COOKER WITH DOORS. Steam cooked foods are healthier and more digestible than boiled or baked. Large meal cooked over one burner. Wonderful saving of fuel and labor. Book Free. Special rate for ten days. Used on any kind of stove. Agents Wanted. $30 to $40 a week can be made.
OHIO STEAM COOKER CO.
50 Ontario Building, TOLEDO, OHIO.

BEST REPEATING SHOT GUN ONLY $15.75

Sportsmen write: "Spencer best gun in the world." No more after present lot sold. Original slide lever gun made of best forged steel, finest figured twist steel barrel. Double extractors. Take down system. Six shots in 3 seconds. Strongest repeater made. Send $5; gun sent C. O. D., balance $10.75 and expressage; examination allowed. F. Bannerman, 579 Broadway, N.Y.

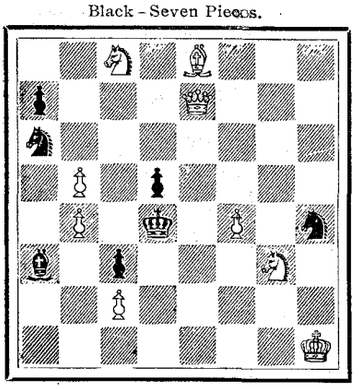
STAMP COLLECTING Is a hobby followed with pleasure and profit by thousands of intelligent persons. Free copy of Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, telling all about it, sent upon request. Mekeel-Redfield-Severn Co., 198 Greene Street, New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Problem 753.

LXXI.—MOTTO: "Wait and see."

Black - Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

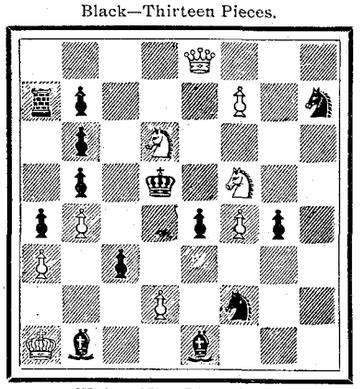
2 S 1 B 3; p 3 Q 3; s 7; 1 P 1 p 4; 1 P 1 k 1 P 1 S b 1 p 3 S 1; 2 P 5; 7 K.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 754.

LXII.—MOTTO: "Immortale Jecur."

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



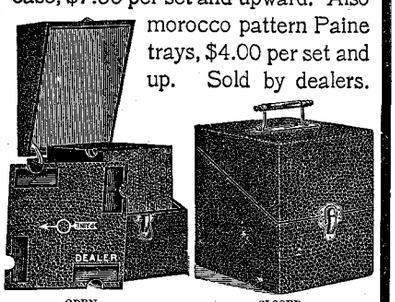
White—Nine Pieces.

4 Q 3; r p 3 P 1 s; 1 p 1 S 4; 1 p 1 k 1 S 2; p P 2 p P p 1; P 1 p 5; 3 P 1 s 2; K b 2 b 3.

White mates in three moves.

Holiday Gifts for Whist Players.

Extra fine seal-pattern Paine's Whist Trays, in handsome nickel-trimmed case, $7.50 per set and upward. Also morocco pattern Paine trays, $4.00 per set and up. Sold by dealers.



OPEN. CLOSED.

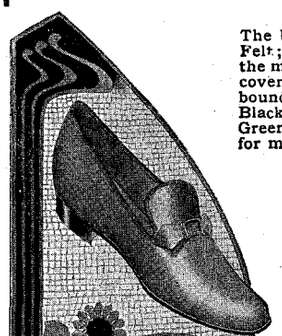
$20.00 course of Whist lessons, free, with each set of trays. Write for particulars. Our booklet, "Simple Whist," sent for 2-cent stamp.

The U. S. Playing Card Co.,
Department 39 Cincinnati, O.

The
Happiest Feet

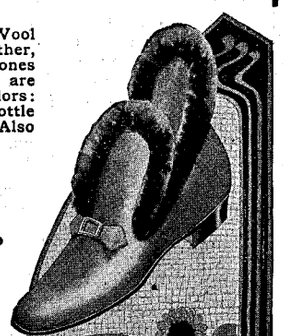
Are found in the Dolge Felt House Shoes for women made by

Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co.,
119 West 23d St., New York



The Uppers are made from pure Wool Felt; the Soles from Belting Leather, the most flexible made. The high ones cover the instep completely, and are bound with rich black fur. Colors: Black, Red, Dark Brown and Bottle Green. There are other styles. Also for men and children

Catalogue
on application



No. 0151 $1.25 No. 0256 $1.50

Delivered free
on receipt of price

Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue Free

The following titles are selected from an unusually interesting list of autumn books. Send for new fall catalogue

WILLIAM MORRIS, Poet, Craftsman, Socialist
By ELISABETH L. CARY. 8vo. Illus. Net, $3.50.

SONNETS FROM THE PORTUGUESE
Decorated and illustrated in color by MARGARET ARMSTRONG. 12mo, $2.00; gold stamped satin, $4.00.

IDYLLS OF THE KING
With 31 photogravures after Gustave Doré. 12mo. 2 vols. $3.50.

THE ROMANCE OF THE COLORADO RIVER
By F. S. DELLENBAUGH. 8vo. Illus. Net, $3.50.

"FAMOUS HOMES" SERIES
A new and beautiful LIBRARY EDITION of these magnificent volumes. Royal 8vo. 2 vols. in a box. Net, $7.50.
The set includes: "Famous Homes of Great Britain and their Stories," and "More Famous Homes of Great Britain."

ITALIAN LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY
By L. VILLARI. No. 7 in "Our European Neighbors." Illus. Net, $1.20.

THE PAPAL MONARCHY
By WILLIAM BARRY. (Story of the Nations.) 12mo. Net, $1.35.

THE SONS OF ST. FRANCIS
By A. MACDONNELL. 8vo. Illus. Net, $3.50.

ST. AUGUSTINE AND HIS AGE
By JOSEPH MCCABE. Net, $2.00.

TWENTY-SIX HISTORIC SHIPS
By F. STANHOPE HILL. 8vo. Illus.

ANTHOLOGY OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE
By LEO WIENER. 8vo. 2 parts. Ea. net, $3.00.

IN CITY TENTS
By CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK. 16mo. Net, $1.00.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS NEW YORK and LONDON

AMERICANA
The Nicaragua Canal

A REPRINT OF A VERY SCARCE BOOK RELATING TO AMERICA
WAFER'S DESCRIPTION OF THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN, LONDON, 1699. Edited with notes and an introduction by *George Parker Winship* of the *John Carter Brown Library*. With all the original illustrations, the map and a *new map* for comparative purposes Beautifully printed and bound, limited to 750 copies on Dickinson handmade paper and 24 copies on Imperial Japanese vellum, $3.50 net and $5.00 net respectively.
An illustrated descriptive circular on application
THE BURROWS BROS. CO., - CLEVELAND

AUTHORS

We shall be pleased to estimate for the manufacture and publication of BOOKS for writers.

BON AMI BOOK DEPT.,
P. O. BOX 874, N. Y. CITY

YOUNG MEN Business men need you. Take a course in Chaffee's Phonographic Institute. All pupils located. Send for Catalogue.
E. M. WOLF, Mgr., OSWEGO, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DARKENING CLOUDS

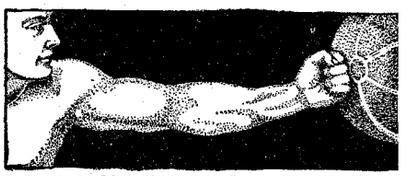
To the Widow and Children, the future seems dark with clouds, if the bread-winner dies without making provision for his family. A Life Policy in the Travelers Insurance Company provides support and shelter, and is frequently the means of relieving temporary embarrassment, or taking care of the mortgage on the house.

You cannot afford to neglect the safeguards of the Travelers Insurance Company's Life Policies.

The Accident Policies of the Travelers guarantee a weekly income in case of disability from accident. There are other important benefits.

Agents in every town; or write for interesting literature.

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.
(FOUNDED 1863.)



STRENGTH
WHITELY PUNCHING BAG

Bag Punching trains the eye; builds muscles; fills the lungs; gives health.

The Whitely Punching Bag can be put up by any one in a moment and taken down in a second.

No jar; perfect action. Price $7.00, prepaid east of Denver; add $1.00 west of Denver.

HI-LO ADJUSTABLE EXERCISER

A new invention for Home Exercise. Manufactured and sold under license from Alexander Whitely. Other Exercisers must be taken down and reversed for certain motions. The Hi-Lo Adjustable gives a pull from top, bottom, both combined or centre without reversing. Beautifully finished, in box with artistic chart showing motions, etc. Price $2.00, prepaid.

HI-LO HORIZONTAL BAR

Something new for the boy. A horizontal bar for the home. Can be set up or taken down in a moment. A firm support with strong cross bar and laminated suspending rings. Price $3.00, prepaid. Extra finish $4.00. Send 6c. for artistic catalogue. Hi-Lo Exerciser, Hi-Lo Horizontal Bar, and Whitely Punching Bag, together $10.00, prepaid east of Denver; add $1.00 west of Denver. Money back if you want it.

SEND 6c. in STAMPS FOR CATALOGUE

O, C. A. M'F'G CO., Successors to the
O. C. A. SWING CO., Dept. O, 428 Broadway, New York

TOKOLOGY
COMPLETE LADIES' GUIDE
By A. ICE B. STOCKHAM, M.D.
Prepaid cloth, $2.25; Morocco, $2.75
500,000 Sold.

Lizzie M. Armstrong writes: "If I knew I was to be the mother of innumerable children it would have no terrors for me, so great is my confidence in the science of 'Tokology.'"

"Next to the Bible the best book ever written."

Sample Pages Free.

Stockham Publishing Co., 58 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

COLLAR & BUTTON & INSURANCE | goes with our one-piece collar button. **Krementz & Co.,** 68 Chestnut St. Newark, N. J.

If afflicted with sore eyes use } **Thompson's Eye Water**

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 739. LVII.: R—Kt 3.

No. 740. LVIII.: Author's Solution: Kt—B 5.

Second solution: Kt x B.

No. 741. LIX.: Author's Solution: Q—Kt sq.

Other solution: Q x R P, and R—Q 4.

No. 742. LX.

1. Kt—B 3 / P—K 4	2. Q—Q 4 ch / K x Q	3. Kt—K 6, mate
1. ..... / P—K 3	2. Kt—R 6 ch / K—Q 3	3. B—B 7, mate
1. ..... / R—Q 7	2. Kt—K 4 ch / K—Q 5	3. B—B 3, mate
1. ..... / K—Q 3	2. Kt—K 8 ch / K moves	3. Q mates
1. ..... / Kt—Kt 3	2. Q x P ch / K—Q 5	3. Kt x R, mate
1. ..... / B x Kt	2. Q—B 4 ch / K moves	3. Q mates

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; K. Kentino, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; Dr. R. J. O'C., San Francisco.

739: H. A. Seller, Denver.

739, 740: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. A. Walker, Bloomington, Ill.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

739, 740, 741: J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.

740: W. L. Grogan, Sweetwater, Tex.

740, 741: O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.

740, 741, 742: A. C. White, New York City; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

740, 742: C. N. F., Rome, Ga.,

742: A. Gordon, New York City; J. P. Burdeck, Brooklyn.

Comments (739): "Hardly excellent"—M. M.; "The only question is, where to place the Rook?"—G. D.; "Poor"—K. K.; "Key sly, construction good"—J. C. J. W.; "Fine"—J. G. L.

742: "Very fine mates"—M. M.; "Very attractive after-play following an easy key"—G. D.; "Original in design and treatment"—F. S. F.; "Fine example of a Master's handy craft"—H. W. B.; "Brilliant, hard and clever"—J. C. J. W.; "The main variations are good, but the minor ones are rather feeble"—A. C. W.; "Seems to me one of your finest"—C. N. F.

Concerning 739, which did not receive very high commendation; it is an interesting fact that it caught more of our expert solvers than any problem of the Tourney. Many relied upon R—Q B 3, not seeing the very fine reply 1. ..... / R—Kt 7. Now, Kt —Q 7 is not mate, as K x P. R—Kt 3 is necessary, so that after 1. ..... / R—Kt 7, the Queen can mate on Q B 3.

In addition to those reported, B. Colle, New York City, got 731–738; Dr. R. O'C., 735–738; W. J. L., 735, 736, 738; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.,

WE TEACH YOU TO PLAY

ANY INSTRUMENT BY NOTE
In a course of ten weeks, one lesson a week
FOR ONE DOLLAR
(Your only Expense),
No Matter Where You Live.
Beginners or Advanced Pupils.
Call or Write.

Mattie M. Dockery (violin pupil) writes: "I am getting your lessons. I understand them. Am pleased with them. It seemed hard at first, but gets easier all the time."

Free.—All music in this course furnished absolutely free.

Best conservatory methods only are used, with competent and practical instructors at the head of each department.

U. S. School of Music.
Dept. G. 19 Union Sq., N. Y.

Instruments supplied. Lowest prices. Catalog of instruments sent on request.

"University" Chair

This chair has an adjustable back and arms that can be converted into wide, firm shelves for writing, holding books, etc.

If you read or write for pleasure or profit, you can do so with absolute convenience and comfort if you own a
UNIVERSITY RECLINING CHAIR
Catalogue "C" tells about this and thirty other chairs of special design.

DEVICES FOR BRAIN WORKERS
Sargent's Ball Bearing Rotary Book Cases
Reading Stands in various styles
Dictionary and Atlas Stands
Desks, attachable to chairs
Telescopic Book Racks
Adjustable Folio Stands, Catalogue "D."

GEO. F. SARGENT CO. 291 Fourth Ave. NEW YORK
Chicago Agt.: G. E. SANBORN, 77 Jackson Boulevard

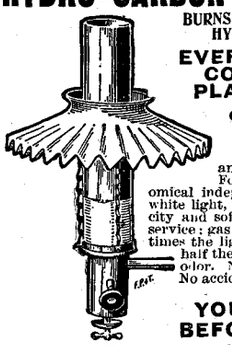
"Its invention supersedes all other methods of House Lighting." SCIENTIFIC PRESS.

CLEVELAND HYDRO-CARBON LIGHT

BURNS 84% OF AIR AND 16% OF HYDRO-CARBON GAS.

EVERY LIGHT IS A COMPLETE GAS PLANT IN ITSELF.

Generating and burning its own Gas.



More light at less cost than any known system of lighting. For all houses wishing economical independence. Gives a steady white light, more brilliant than electricity and softer. Excels any town gas service; gas cannot escape. It gives ten times the light of a kerosene lamp at half the cost, with no smoke and no odor. Nothing to get out of order. No accidents of any kind possible.

YOU CAN TEST BEFORE PAYING.

Knowing that if you give one of our lights a test you will at once recognize it as being far beyond anything in the line of house lighting, we will send you one of our Pendent Lights C. O. D. $4.00, express prepaid, with mantle, chimney and fluted porcelain shade, ready to light; test it three nights and if not found satisfactory and the most brilliant and inexpensive light you ever saw, return it to express agent, whom we instruct to refund your money and return light at our expense.

NOTE: If west of the Mississippi river enclose 50 cents for expressage. If west of Denver, $1.00.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS WRITE AT ONCE FOR TERRITORY

Write at once for our full description and instructions on the new system of CLEVELAND LIGHTS.

THE CLEVELAND VAPOR LIGHT CO.,
1807 E. Madison Ave., - - CLEVELAND, OHIO.
References:—Colonial National Bank (Capital Stock, $2,000,000.00), Cleveland, Ohio.

Write for particulars of our street lights, used in Chicago, Cleveland and other Cities.

Shave Yourself WITH

TERRY'S SAFETY RAZOR Comfort, economy and cleanliness demanded. You may have tried others, but do not judge Terry's by that standard. **It is safe, automatically adjusted, easily sharpened and cleaned. No set screws or hinges. Compact as a watch.** Razor in tin box, $1.50. Razor in Morocco Case, $2.00. Automatic stropping machine and strop, $2.00. Send for **FREE booklet** on reasons for self-shaving and how to use a razor.

$1.50

THE TERRY MFG. COMPANY,
137 Michigan Street, Toledo, O., U.S.A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Miss N. Nixdorff, Cambridge, Mass., 738; Miss L. V. Spencer, Blackstone, Va. 735, 736, 737; Dr. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H., 731, 733.

From the Hanover Tourney.

TSCHIGORIN BEATS MIESES.

MIESES. White.	TSCHIGORIN. Black.	MIESES. White.	TSCHIGORIN. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	14 K R—Q 3	P. Kt—B 3
2 P—Q 4	P x P	15 R—B 3	B—K 2
3 P—Q B 3	P x P	16 R—Kt 4 (e)	Kt—Q Kt sq
4 B—Q B 4	P x P	17 Kt—Q 4	P—Q 4
5 B x Kt P	Q—K 2 (a)	18 Kt x P	Kt x Kt
6 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 3	19 B—R 6	Q—B 5 ch (f)
7 Q—B 2 (b)	P—Q 3	20 R—K 3 (g)	B x R
8 Castles	B—K 3	21 Q x Kt ch	Q—B 2
9 B—K 2	Kt—Q 2	22 B x P ch	K—Kt sq
10 Kt—B 3 (c)	Kt—B 4	23 B—K 5	Q x B
11 R—Q 4	Castles	24 R—Q Kt 3	Q—B 2
12 K R—Q sq	Q—B 2	25 Resigns.	
13 Kt—Q R 4	Kt—Q 2 (d)		

(*Notes by C. E. Ranken in The B. C. M.*)

(a) Herr Mieses made a special study of the Danish Gambit before going to Hanover. It has always been considered risky for Black to take the third Pawn. The move (5) Q—K 2 may abolish the risk.

(b) It has been pointed out that this prevents 7.., P—Q 4.

(c) P—B 4 is certainly stronger, as it practically compels P—B 3, and delays Black's development.

(d) Judiciously declining to exchange Kts, which would have given White an attack on the K's quarters.

(e) "Qu'allait il faire dans cette galère?" but he must now do something desperate.

(f) A loophole of escape.

(g) If 20 K—Kt sq, B x R; 21 R x Kt ch, K—Kt sq, and wins.

Steinitz on Problems.

There has been some complaint, recently, because we have given so much space to problems, and several persons interested in Chess have written that they do not take any interest in problems. We do not believe that problems should take precedence of games and other items of interest and instruction, but we do believe that the solution of problems is not only a fascinating recreation, but, also, a beneficial study. Here is what the great Master Steinitz said about problem-solving:

"The study of this beautiful branch of our science is extremely useful for the purpose of developing and increasing strength in practical play. It is especially the faculty of precision which has to be exercised absolutely in the study of problems, whereas in the game the winning process may be effected in many ways. Yet quite as often it requires the greatest exactitude of calculation to make sure of a plan to be adopted in actual play, and the study of compositions where the uttermost power of the forces has to be employed in the fewest number of moves is therefore a splendid training for the purpose."

READ
Lung and Muscle Culture
The most instructive book ever published on the vital subject of
Deep Breathing and Exercise
Book is fully illustrated with diagrams, etc., showing correct and incorrect breathing; also contains hundreds of other points of valuable information.
Sent on receipt of 10c.
Over 200,000 already sold.
P. VON BOECKMANN, R. S.
1,168 Hartford Bldg., N. Y.

Fill Your Library with Standard Works at the Lowest Prices
We invite you to inspect our elegant editions of standard authors at startlingly low prices and easy payments. You will be surprised and delighted at the tempting and remarkable bargains. We will send full particulars on receipt of a postal card.
A. WESSELS COMPANY
7 West 18th St., New York

THE PRODUCTIONS OF
THE GORHAM CO.
Silversmiths
have been for more than *HALF A CENTURY* characterized by artistic fitness, refinement of form and beautiful and appropriate workmanship.
¶ The Gorham trade-mark is a perfect assurance of these qualities as well as of indubitable Sterling Value.
¶ Their warerooms are at present replete with the newest productions of the season, including a very unusual display of *hand-wrought* pieces in *ATHENIC* and *MARTELE*, not to be had in duplicate.
The GORHAM Co.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
Broadway and 19th Street, New York

Expert Information on Strikes, Wages, Street Railways, etc.
Statistics of disputes between employee and employer, the number of persons affected by strikes, percentages of successful, partly successful, and unsuccessful strikes, the history of famous strikes; trades unions; full statistics on wages, various theories concerning wages; arguments for and against shorter hours; history of the short-hour movement, results of shorter hours; street railways, their employees, service, wants, etc., etc.—all these and many other topics of present interest and importance are treated from all standpoints in the new
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SOCIAL REFORMS
Edited by W. D. P. BLISS
With the Cooperation of the highest authorities in England and the United States.
This work sweeps the entire horizon of sociology and all topics directly or indirectly allied or involved. It contains the latest opinions, statistics, and other information on Sociology, Political Economy, Political Science, Wealth, Industrial Conditions and Institutions, and on all the great problems of modern civilization. The most eminent authorities in the various schools of economy and social thought have set forth their pleas, enabling the reader to compare, weigh, and judge their respective claims.
Benjamin Kidd: "*I have read through many of the important articles, and am struck with their excellence and completeness. The plan adopted of setting forth the case from both sides has been admirably carried out.*"
Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.: "I find it to be a work that must prove of very great value to all students of social matters."
The American, Philadelphia: "This the only complete text-book of sociology, sectarian, non-political, all embracing."
Large Octavo, 1,447 pages. Net Prices: Cloth, $7.50; Sheep, $9.50; Half Morocco, $12.00; Full Morocco, $14.00. Agents Wanted.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK.

Is Man Too Prolific?
By H. S. POMEROY, M. D., author of "The Ethics of Marriage." The so-called Malthusian theory is ably refuted by it. A strong, helpful book. It should be in every family. Price 35 cents.

FIRST CARE IN CASE OF ACCIDENT
Emergency Notes What to do before the doctor or surgeon comes. A necessity in every home. 12mo, cloth, illus., 50 cents, postpaid. Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., N. Y.

The Real Latin Quarter of Paris
By F. Berkeley Smith
Charles Dana Gibson: "It is like a trip to Paris."
Inside glimpses of the world's greatest Bohemia profusely illustrated, $1.20 net. By mail, $1.33. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.
Frederic Remington: "You have left nothing undone."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Brilliant, Artistic Story

"Here is the touch of the artist, nervous, bri liant, at once delicate and strong. . . . Every speech lives and glows."—*The London Times.*

LOVE AND THE SOUL HUNTERS

By JOHN OLIVER HOBBES

"The author's art is exercised with peculiar delicacy and effect. . . . Every page is rich in these little touches, the little half-lights and suggestions which reflect not so much the practised as the instinctively skilful hand."—*The New York Tribune.*

Full of Daintiness and Sparkle

"The daintiness and sparkle of her work are indisputable."—*The New York Times.*

Captures and Captivates Her Readers

"Mrs. Craigie captures, captivates, and keeps her readers."—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

It is Mrs. Craigie's Masterpiece

"This story, in general cleverness, in characterization, and in grasp, is easily the best thing that Mrs. Craigie has done."—*Evening Sun,* New York.

You Cannot Skip a Line

"There is hardly a page that does not sparkle with at least one clever saying. You can not skip it because you read with enjoyment."—*Morning Post.*

12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.50, postpaid. At all Bookstores

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

A Noble, Fascinating Story

"The story is full of the power and charm of true fiction, having a strong heart interest, and a plot of subtle and convincing character."—*Philadelphia Item.*

THE NEEDLE'S EYE

By FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY

"An unusual novel, with transitions from American country life, pictured in light and shadow, to a great city's slums, with its hungry thousands, and again to the society life of the smart set."—*The Congregationalist.*

Human and Wholesome

"It is a well-written story, decidedly human, and full of noble purpose."—*The Cleveland Leader.*

A Strong, True Story

"It is a strong story, with high ideals, possessing true humor and pathos. The author has drawn her characters more than cleverly, and it can be safely said that the book is one of the best and strongest of recent novels."

Fascinating and Dramatic

"Mrs. Kingsley is a most fascinating story te ler, and her book has many interesting characters and dramatic scenes."—*The Epworth Herald,* Chicago.

Magnetism That Holds the Interest

"It is written with a peculiar magnetic power which holds the reader so long as the story's current flows."—*The St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

12mo, Cloth. Illustrated. Price, $1.50, Postpaid

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

A Special Invitation Open Till Thanksgiving Day

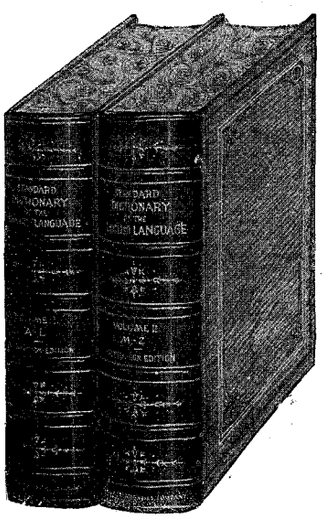
It Costs You Nothing to Accept

WITH a choice and necessary article the best advertisement is the article itself. This is the case with the Standard Dictionary. We could tell you about hundreds of valuable features which contribute to make it the most convenient and satisfying dictionary for your practical needs. But when we had finished, you would not have formed the clear and adequate idea of its merits that comes from actual acquaintance with the work itself. We cordially invite you to make this acquaintance. The privilege costs you nothing but a postage stamp to send the request coupon below.

The Sumptuous Standard Dictionary

In your own home, at your leisure, you may use it, test it. Says Sir Conan Doyle "We try in vain to trip it." The work that cost over a million dollars to produce is yours to use and enjoy free of charge for one week.

Test it Free of Charge



You can enjoy the companionship of a superbly made work of immense value, you can turn its pages, delve in its riches, pass your hand over its rich, heavy full Russia leather binding.

Enjoy it Free of Charge

The Universality of Knowledge is Focused in It

The most distinguished specialists in every branch of human knowledge made it. The utmost catholicity of thought governed its editors. Its information is of all people, all creeds, all subjects under the sun. It has been purchased and placed in the private libraries of nearly every one of the world's great rulers, including the Vatican Library at Rome. It is the favorite authority in every important institution of learning, in government departments, and in homes and offices, the length and breadth of the land.

How to Accept Our Invitation

We invite you to examine the two-volume latest subscription edition of the Standard Dictionary at our expense. If you don't care to keep it permanently, return it at the end of a week's examination. Consider yourself under no obligations to keep it if you don't want it. Sign and mail the coupon to-day.

This Edition is not stocked by General Booksellers, and is sold only by Subscription.

LITERARY DIGEST-DICTIONARY Examination Coupon

Gentlemen,—Please send me for examination, carriage free, a copy of your new Standard Dictionary for 1902, in two volumes, bound in full Russia leather, price $22.00. It is expressly understood that I may retain this work for one week, and if *then I do not care for it,* I will return it to you at your expense.

If retained, I will remit to you $2.00 as the initial payment, within eight days of receipt of the Dictionary by me, and $2.00 monthly until the $22.00, the regular cash price of the Dictionary, is paid.

Signed.....

Profession .....

Date.....1902

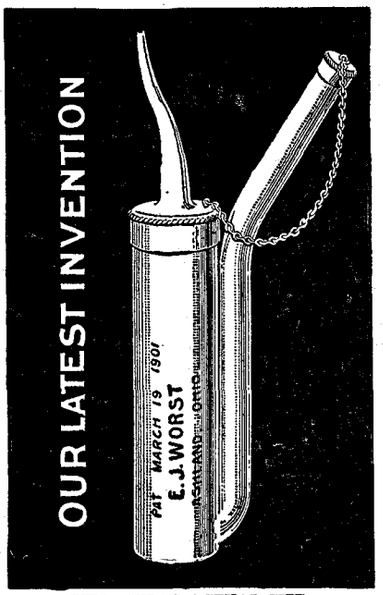
Address.....

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SENT ON THREE DAYS' TRIAL FREE



TWO-THIRDS ACTUAL SIZE.

The Co-Ro-Na MEDICATOR FOR CATARRH,

Head Colds, Pains and Roaring in the Head, Partial Deafness, Sore Throat, HEADACHE, La Grippe, and all Diseases of the air passages by inhalation. The most perfect appliance ever offered.

Testimony of Dr. C. H. Cass, Holton, Ind., in March Number of the St. Louis Medical Brief.

"I am using a recent invention which is giving excellent results. It is E. J. Worst's inhalation treatment." The inhaler treatment is composed of the latest Germ destroying medicine known to Medical Science, and gives good results.

SPECIAL OFFER.

For a short time I will mail to any reader naming this paper one of my new improved **CO-RO-NA Medicators**, charged with medicines for a quick home cure, on three days' trial FREE. If it gives perfect satisfaction, send me $1.00, (half price), if not, return it at the expired time, which will cost you only three cents postage. Could any proposition be fairer?

E. J. WORST, 58 ELMORE BLOCK, ASHLAND, OHIO.

AGENTS WANTED.

MODENE

IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery MODENE. It is absolutely harmless, but works sure results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. **It Cannot Fail.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it; the heavy growth, such as the beard or growth on moles, may require two or more applications, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward.

Modene supersedes electrolysis.

Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits

Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing-cases (securely sealed), on receipt of **$1.00** per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Postage-stamps taken.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio

Every Bottle Guaranteed

☞ We Offer $1,000 for Failure or the Slightest Injury

IF YOU ARE A SUFFERER FROM

Bright's Disease, Diabetes

or **Uremic Poisoning,** or if you have a friend afflicted, you need us. We state without fear of intelligent contradiction that a cure is possible. *All we ask is investigation of our claims.*

CAN YOU AFFORD not to send for our *free* book and read what it says? It contains valuable information on these diseases; also, the names of scores of prominent persons who have been cured by our treatment. Established 1890.

The Tompkins-Corbin Treatment

is not a patent medicine and cannot be procured from druggists, but is administered under the direction of Dr. A. W. Tompkins. Analysis will be made free.

You can be treated at your home.

The Bright's Disease Medicine and the Diabetes Remedy are two distinct herbal preparations for these two entirely different diseases.

Tompkins-Corbin Co., 27 W. 24th St., Dept. O, New York

Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured

University Chemist Acting as Judge

Irvine K. Mott, M.D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, demonstrated before the editorial board of the *Evening Post*, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, the power of his remedy to cure the worst forms of kidney diseases. Later a public test was instituted under the auspices of the *Post*, and five cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes were selected by them and placed under Dr. Mott's care. In three months' time all were pronounced cured by the medical judges chosen by the *Post* to make examination of the cases before and after treatment.

Any one desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate, or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M.D., 87 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Skin Diseases

If you suffer from Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Itch, Ivy Poison, Acne, or other skin troubles,

Hydrozone

will cure you.

Cures sunburn in 24 hours. In cases of Prickly Heat and Hives it will stop itching at once, also will relieve mosquito bites.

Hydrozone is a scientific Germicide, Used and endorsed by leading physicians. It is absolutely harmless, yet most powerful healing agent.

As these diseases are caused by parasites, killing them without causing injury to the sufferer, naturally cures the trouble.

Sold by leading druggists.

FREE to any one sending me 10c. to cover actual postage, will send a bottle containing sufficient to prove to your entire satisfaction the claims here made. Pamphlet sent free. Address

Prof. Charles Marchand

Dept. R, 57 Prince St., New York.

THE NUTRITIVE CURE.

Its principles and methods. 8vo, paper, 15 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

HAIR DYEING COMB

Latest sensation; produces any shade by simply combing, without staining the scalp; harmless, durable, undetectable. Write for particulars, Dept. P. **KARL GERSTNER, 88 4th Avenue, New York.**

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES'S (Mrs. Craigie's) new novel

LOVE AND THE SOUL HUNTERS

Now Ready at all Bookstores

WOMEN WHY BE THIN?

Dr. RIVARD'S FLESH PRODUCING TREATMENT for women guaranteed to increase your weight 15 to 25 pounds. Neck, arms, shoulders beautifully rounded. Very moderate cost. Quick, sure, safe. Nothing like it ever offered before. Send 2c stamp for full particulars in plain envelope. THE V. S. RIVARD CO., Detroit, Mich

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin"—Try it in your next house-cleaning.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INSTINCT

A little child's taste is often a reliable guide to palatable and desirable food, and it is worth one's while to observe how the little folks take to **Grape-Nuts,** the famous food made by the Postum Company at Battle Creek, Mich.

Children eat **Grape-Nuts** freely without addition of sugar, for the food has the peculiar, mild but satisfying sweet of grape sugar, and the natural taste either of child or adult recognizes at once a food that will agree with and richly nourish the system.

Lumbago

A well-known physician, Professor in the Medical Dept. University of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa., says:

"I am surprised to find the pronounced value of Tartarlithine and Sulphur. All of the cases have been markedly benefited by the Tartarlithine treatment, after the failure of other treatment extending over long periods. One case, a man who for eighteen months suffered from a lumbago which nearly disabled him, is so much improved after using one bottle of Tartarlithine that he considers himself well."

Send for our Free Pamphlet, telling you how to cure lumbago, rheumatism, etc.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

The Greatest Dictionary Family in the World!

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS

Standard Dictionary

With 80,000 More Words than Any Other Dictionary.
The Work of 247 of the World's Greatest Scholars.

Thousands of New Words. 125,000 Synonyms and Antonyms. Appendix of 500,000 Facts. Many Exclusive Features. 21 Superb Colored Plates. Cost over $1,000,000. "The most perfect dictionary ever made."—*A. G. Wilkinson, Ph.D., U. S. Patent Office.* "Certain to supersede all other dictionaries."—*A. H. Sayce, LL.D., Oxford University.* Handsome Prospectus sent free if you mention this advertisement. (*See special offer on another page.*)

The Office Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary.

Designed to meet the most exacting requirements of the modern desk dictionary. 62,284 terms, besides 1,224 illustrations, 2,000 antonyms, full etymologies, use of prepositions indicated, etc. With complete index.

Richard M. Jones, LL.D., Head Master William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia: "There is no academic dictionary published in this country that approaches it."

Large 8vo, 915 pp., cloth, leather back, $2.50. Bound in full leather, $4.00. Patent thumb index, 50 cents extra.

The Comprehensive Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary.

This is the latest and most perfect school dictionary in the English language. It gives the orthography, pronunciation, meaning and etymology of 38,000 words and phrases. There are 800 illustrations.

Gen. James Grant Wilson, President of the American Authors' Guild: "I deem it superior to any similar volume that has yet come under my notice."

The Times-Herald, Chicago: "A remarkably convenient and satisfying work. We have seen no better small dictionary of the English language than this."

8vo, cloth. Price, $1.00.

The Introductory Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary.

This is the latest edition to the famous Standard Dictionary series. It contains the orthography, pronunciation and meaning of about 28,000 words. There are 500 illustrations.

The Boston Times: "It contains much in little. In the schoolroom or in the household, or near at hand to the student, its get-at-ableness is its best feature, for one has the assurance that its spelling and definitions are scholarly and up-to-date."

Philadelphia Public Ledger: "It has solved the problem of compressing essential information into a minimum of size."

16mo, cloth. Price, 60 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers - - 30 Lafayette Place, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED